

# ***Federal Bureau of Investigation***

## ***FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION***



***PIP***  
***SJ 100-4014***  
***VOLUME 9***

***PAGES REVIEWED: 198***  
***PAGES RELEASED: 177***

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The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: COLLINGWOOD

Subject: PIP - Puerto Rican Independence Groups

Computer or Case Identification Number: Administrative

Title of Case: \_\_\_\_\_ Section 9

\* File SS 100-4014

Serials Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

**THIS FILE HAS BEEN REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO E. O. 12958. RE: PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE GROUPS**

Release Location: \*File \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

☐ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Computer or Case Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Case: \_\_\_\_\_

\* File \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

Serials Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Release Location: \*File \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

☐ FOIA/PA

☐ Litigation

☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Computer or Case Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Case: \_\_\_\_\_

\* File \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

Serials Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Release Location \*File \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

\*Indicate if FBIHQ or Field Office File Number.

(This Form Is To Be Maintained As The Top Serial Of The File, But Not Serialized.)

FBI/DOJ

To: SAC, San Juan

From: SA ROBERT C. MOODY

Re: [REDACTED] b7C  
SECURITY MATTER (R)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/19/00 BY 60251/LL/BJ/LS

Administrative

b7C On December 15, 1947, the date on which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS arrived in Puerto Rico, a demonstration was held at the University of Puerto Rico. The Nationalist flag was raised on the flag pole in the University tower in the early hours of the morning. This flag was subsequently removed by maintenance employees and the American flag was raised on the mast at about 8:00 o'clock. At about 9:45 a group of students [REDACTED] stormed the landing at the University tower and, rather than engage in physical encounter, the University guards, CARLOS PATERNE, Guard Chief, and ROBERTO MARTINEZ FLORES, Assistant Director of the Physical Plant, permitted [REDACTED] students to mount the tower, remove the U. S. flag, and raise the Nationalist flag.

Shortly after noon the Nationalist flag was lowered and the American flag again raised by Insular Detectives.

The above information was supplied by [REDACTED] b7C, b7  
University of Puerto Rico. Action was taken to expel the students and JUAN MARI-BRAS and GIL de la MADRID were expelled from the University several days later because of this action.

Inquiry was raised as to whether the lowering of the flag constituted any criminal violation.

Mr. PASCUAL RIVERA, Assistant United States Attorney, advised that there was no federal statute applicable to this situation, and that the only federal statute existing covered the District of Columbia.

GUILLERMO GIL, Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, Insular Department of Justice, advised that Revised Statutes of 1941, page 1145, contained the law of March 10, 1904 making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days or both to publicly mutilate, challenge, or hold up to disgrace, etc., any flag of the U. S. of America.

RCM/mgm

b7C cc: 100-4014 ✓

100-4014-485

Jan 8

AW

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, SAN JUAN

DATE: 1-10-48

FROM : SA JOHN G. MCCORMICK

SUBJECT: DISTURBANCES AT AGUADILLA, P. R.  
~~NATIONALIST PARTY~~ *Per Ind. file*

b7c | Captain [REDACTED] Provost Marshal, Borinquen Field, advised the writer on 12-28-48 that five soldiers attached to the base, one of whom is Sergeant JOSE MONTEIRO, Army Serial No. [REDACTED] while in the town of Aguadilla on 12-27-47, had greeted a Puerto Rican by the name of JOSE RAMON QUINONES and wished him a Merry Christmas whereupon he cursed them in Spanish for being Americans and soldiers. Since MONTEIRO knew Spanish he translated it for his companions. A free-for-all then developed according to Captain [REDACTED] Press releases of the incident have been made in EL IMPARCIAL. In view of tension caused by the return of ALBIZU CAMPOS at Aguadilla and the disturbance mentioned above Colonel WILLIAM H. HANSON, Base Commander, Borinquen Field, ordered that no enlisted personnel or officers may leave the Base after 6:30 P.M. daily until further notice.

100-4014

JGM/mmd  
cc - 100-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/01 BY 60207 NL/EP/Lm

100 4014- 486  
8  
Meat

Fl:2-220 --CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR --San Juan, feb. 3, 1948

FBI

Copias son transmitidas al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, la Portales, San Juan, P. R., y al Sr. Agente Especial Encargado, Residencia Federal de Investigaciones, San Juan, P. R., para su información.

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA

Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular

POLICIA INSULAR DE P.R..  
Distrito de San Lorenzo.

Núm. 426-

2 de febrero de 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/01 BY 60212NLS/KEL/m

De : Sargento, P.I., de SAN LORENZO.  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, "SAN JUAN".  
Asunto : Mitin del Partido Independentista.

1.- Anoche, y empezando a las siete y media de la noche se llevó a cabo en la Plaza de Recreo de este pueblo, un mitin del partido independentista el que terminó a las doce y quince minutos de la madrugada en perfecto orden.

2.- Hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores: FLORENCIO ROMERO, JUANA VARGAS DIAZ, GERARDO A. PEÑA y CANUTO DELGADO de Caguas, P. R., FELIX MONTE DE JESUS, de Yabucea, P.R., DR. JULIO GARCIA DIAZ, JOSE FERRE y el LCDO. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, de San Juan, P.R..

3.- Todos estos oradores, dieron una explicación amplia al electorado de este pueblo en cuanto, como tienen que votar en las elecciones generales de 1948 y detallándole como se desarrolla la maquinaria política del partido en el poder.

4.- Dicho acto fue atendido por el suscribiente y los Policías.

[Redacted signature block]

b7C 1000 X018 487

rc/-

SGTO. P.I., COMANDANTE DISTRICTO

West 8



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

FROM : G. E. HOLST

SUBJECT: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA

DATE: 1/12/48

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA called at Station WAPA at 6:45 P.M. 1/10/47 and asked for one-half hour on the air that same night for a speech he wished to make. Time on the air was denied by HARWOOD HULL JR., Manager, WAPA, on the grounds that WAPA regulations require that scripts for political speeches be submitted to the station 24 hours in advance of the time they are broadcast.

GEH

*Slight oversight; he failed to make arrangements with the radio station! JH*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/00 BY 60267NLS/BP/LM

100 4014 487  
1/12/48  
S/7C 48

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

ORALLY



BY TELEPHONE



Date:

7/26/49

Information Requested Concerning:

*Jose Ramon Guinones*

Information Furnished from File, Serial and Page Number:

*100-4014-486*

Information Furnished to:

*ONI*

Remarks:

*One Jose Ramon Guinones in Aguadilla P.R.  
cursed 5 American soldiers - for being soldiers &  
Americans.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *5/11/80* BY *60267 NLS/KP/USG*

*John P. Hayden*  
Special Agent

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secreffiles.net>

Distrito de Juncos, P. R.  
Feb. 3/ 1948

De : Jefe del Distrito, P.I.- JUNCOS  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN  
Asunto : Mitin del Partido Independista.

1. El día lro. de febrero de 1948, desde las 7:10 PM hasta las 11:30 PM. y en la Plaza de Recreo de Juncos, P. R., frente al edificio de la Alcaldía Municipal se llevó a cabo un mitin del Partido Independista Puertorriqueño.

2. En dicho acto hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores: JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ, Hijo, de Río Piedras, JOSE FERRER y el Ldo. ANTONIO FIGUEROA de Caguas, P.R. y el Dr. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia de San Juan.

67C 3. El orden fué atendido por el oficial que suscribe en unión a los guardias [REDACTED] El acto terminó en completo orden y sin novedad alguna.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/11/88 BY 60267 NLS/EP/LS

(Pdo.) LUIS RIVERA MORALES  
Jefe de Distrito, P.I., San. Class. -  
11:2-267

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
San Juan, PR., febrero 5, 1948

Respetuosamente se transmiten copias al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, PR., y al Sr. Agente Especial Encargado del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) San Juan, PR., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular, 4014 488



#1-1186.

Distrito de Caguas, P. R.  
5 de febrero del 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/76 BY 60267NLS/EL/CM

De : Jefe de Distrito, P.I., Caguas.  
A : Jefe de la Policia Insular.  
SAN JUAN.  
Asunto : Mitin del Partido Independentista.

1. Para informar a Vuestro Honor que ayer, a las 9:00 de la noche y en la Bda. Morales, sitio Polonia de esta Ciudad, dió principio un mitin del Partido Independentista, haciendo uso de la palabra en el mismo los siguientes oradores: Sres. Luis Garcia Casanova, Francisco Cuevas y Canuto Delgado, quienes en sus oratorias se concretaron a criticar la actual administración del Partido Popular en Puerto Rico, terminando ordenadamente dicho acto, a las 10:45 P.M. de dicho día.

jh.

*Francisco Trinidad*  
FRANCISCO TRINIDAD,  
Jefe de Dto. P.I. 8va. Clase.

#1:2-271

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
San Juan, PR., febrero 6, 1948

Respetuosamente se transmiten copias al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, P. R., y al Sr. Agente Especial Encargado del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones, Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos, San Juan, P. R., para su información.

*Guillermo Arcoy*  
GUILLERMO ARCOY  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular

4014 489

CUARTEL POLICIA INSULAR

NO. 322.

Distrito de Trujillo Alto, P.R.  
9 de febrero de 1948.

De : Jefe de Dto. P.I. Sva. Clase.  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.  
Asunto : Mitin Independentista.

1.- Para informarle que en el barrio Las Cuevas de Trujillo Alto, P.R. se celebró un Mitin del partido INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO, el cual empezó a las 8:00 P.M. y terminó a las 11:00 P.M. del día de ayer 8 de febrero de 1948, habiendo hecho uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores:-

- (a) Sr. Rafael Viera Medina de Trujillo Alto, P.R.
- (b) Sr. Rafael Colón de Río Piedras, P.R.
- (c) Ldo. Antonio Figueron, de Humacao, P.R.
- (d) Dr. Julio García Díaz de Río Piedras, P.R.
- (e) Ldo. José Luis Feliú Ponce de Bayamón, P.R.
- (f) Dr. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia.

b7C 2.- Este acto fué atendido por los Ediles. [REDACTED] de este distrito, habiendo terminado dentro del mayor orden necesario.

fg/

*Félix Guadalupe*  
Félix Guadalupe Jr. J.D.P.I.  
Sva. Clase. Comde. del Dto.

71-2-508  
CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
San Juan, PR., febrero 10, 1948

Copias son transmitidas, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, PR., y al Sr. Agente Especial Encargado del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) San Juan, PR. para su información.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/14/00 BY 60267 NLS BELL

*Guillermo Arroyo*  
GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, PR.

100 4014 2190  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 11 1948

# 91-

Mayaguez, P.R., 14 de Feb. de 1948.

DE : Jefe de Dtto., P.I., MAYAGUEZ, P.R.

A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN, P.R.

ASUNTO : Mitin del Partido Independentista.

1- Me permite informar a V. H. que en la noche del 13, de los corrientes empesando a las 8:30 P.M. y terminando a las 10:30 P.M., en la calle Concordia esquina Quebrada, Playa de Mayaguez, se llevó a efecto un mitin del Partido Independentista, donde hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores:- Saúl de Jesús, Víctor Rivera, Juan Mari Bras y Santiago Mari.

2- Los oradores estuvieron correctos en el uso de la palabra dentro de las normas establecidas en la libertad de palabra, terminando dicho acto en el mayor orden, siendo atendido el mismo por el Sargento Encargado Puesto Playa de esta ciudad, en unión a los Gdies.

b7c

ocf. ----- Jefe de Dtto., P.I., 7ma. Class.  
#1:2-587  
CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
San Juan, P. R., febrero 17 de 1948

Copias transmitidas al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, P. R., y al Agente Especial Encargado, Neg. Federal de Investigaciones, Dpto. de Justicia de los Estados Unidos, San Juan, P.R., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 19 1948

SAN JUAN OFFICE

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DATE 3/14/81 BY 60267NLSK/ellm

Núm. 1240

Dtto. de Yauco, P.R.,  
17 de febrero de 1948.

De : Jefe de Distrito, P. I.  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN.  
Asunto : Asamblea-Mitín del Partido Independentista.

1- Con fecha 15 de febrero de 1948, desde las 8:15 P.M. hasta las 11:15 P.M., en la plaza de recreo "Plaza Washington" de esta municipalidad, se celebró un acto del partido Independentista de Puerto Rico, para tratar sobre la organización en este pueblo del grupo de la juventud independentista de Yauco, formar el comité directivo de dicha colectividad y sobre otros asuntos de propaganda en favor del partido.

2- El Comité de Directores de la Juventud Independentista de Yauco quedó formado de la manera siguiente:

Presidente	:	Sr. José Luis Vivaldi
1er. Vicepres.	:	Guillermo Ruiz
2do. "	:	Mario Ramos
1er. Secretario	:	Anibal Acosta
2do. "	:	Ariel Santiago
Tesorero.....	:	Pablo Roura
15.....	:	Vocales. Miembros de dicho partido.

3- En la oratoria hicieron uso de la palabra los Sres. Rafael Briganti, que comentó especialmente, sobre la negación por el Hon. Alcalde de Yauco, del salón de Actos de la Alcaldía Municipal para llevar a cabo ese acto; José Luis Vivaldi, sobre que habían sido engañados los Independentistas por los Populares en el período electoral del 1944 y otros asuntos; Pedro Juan Vargas, sobre modo de formar la directiva de la Juventud Independentista y orientó sobre el particular; Dr. Rafael Soltero Peralta abarcó en su discurso temas de carácter general a favor del ideal de la Independencia; Rogelio Rivas, criticó al Partido Popular en su forma de administrar en el Gobierno de la isla; y Emilio Soler López exhortó a la juventud de Yauco a afiliarse a la Juventud Independentista y expuso las ventajas que él entendía, traerá la Independencia a Puerto Rico de parte de los EE. UU.

4- Durante todo el acto se observó

RM/rr

(Fdo.) RAMON MUÑOZ FEB 21 1948  
Jefe de Dtto., P.I., 4ta. Clase.

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DATE 5/11/04 BY 60267MSEP/AM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
FEB 21 1948		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
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GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO  
INSULAR POLICE

Arecibo, P.R. Enero 29 48

De : [REDACTED] b7c  
Det. Aux. No. [REDACTED]  
A : Jefe de Dtto. P. I. 1ra. clase  
e Inspector de Zona  
Asunto : Mitin Pro-Restitución de Estudiantes  
Expulsados de la U.P.R.

1- Para informarle que el domingo a las 8:00 P.M., enero 25, 1948, y en la plazuela Eugenio Sánchez López de este Dtto. se llevó a efecto un mitin, como parte de la campaña pro-restitución de los estudiantes expulsados de la U.P.R. y por iniciativa del subcomité de Arecibo que preside el copudiente Americo Hernández Vargas, quien presentó a los oradores.

2- En el mismo hicieron uso de la palabra los cuatro estudiantes expulsados, Pelegrín García, Juan Mari Bras, José Gil de Lamadrid y Jorge Luis Landring, quien cerró el auto.

3- El estudiante Pelegrín García, primer orador de la noche, hizo un resumen de lo que les sucedió en la U.P.R., criticando fuertemente al rector de la misma, Sr. Jaime Benítez, llamándolo "barbilampián", un sometido del Sr. Luis Muñoz Marín y que lo que habían cometido con ellos era un asesinato contra los derechos democráticos del estudiante. Criticó la forma de gobierno imperante en P. R. el cual se asemeja a una dictadura. Repetidas veces mencionó al Sr. Albizu Campos como el hombre que más ha hecho, sufrido y luchado por la independencia de P. R., que era un prócer y lo llamó "nuestro querido líder". Llamó a los yankees déspotas y que si había que recurrir a un medio para sacarlos de aquí él los sacaría a puntapiés. Criticó la masacre de Ponce, el tiroteo en la U.P.R., donde murieron cuatro estudiantes universitarios, que a pesar de todo eso los estudiantes no estaban dispuestos a dejar que se implantara la dictadura en la U.P.R. y como consecuencia perder los derechos democráticos que deben imperar en toda democracia. Le pidió al público allí reunido que lucharan ahora más que nunca por la independencia de P. R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/86 BY 60227MBS/KSP/LS (200)

493  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEB 24 1948  
SAN JUAN OFFICE  
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GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO  
INSULAR POLICE

Arecibo, P.R. Enero 29 48

( No. 2 )

4- El próximo orador, Juan Mari Bras se expresó más o menos en la misma forma que su antecesor pero en un lenguaje más culto. Repetidas veces hizo alusión al Sr. Albizu Campos, diciendo que era el líder de la independencia y que lo que habían cometido con él era una injusticia, criticó fuertemente al rector Benítez llamándole "barbilampiño". Hizo responsables de las muertes de los estudiantes de la U.P.R. en el año 1935 al señor Carlos Chardón, ex-rector de la U.P.R. También acusó de judas al Ldo. Lionel Fernández y a Germán Nigaglioni, estudiantes de la universidad para la mencionada fecha haciéndolos responsables de dichas muertes al estos delatar a los mismos.

5- José Gil de Lamadrid fué breve y se expresó en contra del regimen americano, que todo lo que estaba sucediendo en la U.P.R. se debía al sistema colonial imperante en P.R. Llamó al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos, "nuestro querido líder". Criticó a Luis Muñoz Marín y a Jaime Benítez llamándole a éste "barbilampiño", que no era hombre pues carecía de entereza de carácter toda vez que él fué uno de los que participó en el movimiento nacionalista de los años 1930 al 1935 y dijo que lo que habían cometido con ellos había sido una injusticia.

6- El último en dirigirse a la concurrencia fué Jorge Luis Landino, se expresó en los mismos términos que los demás. Criticó fuertemente a Jaime Benítez y a Luis Muñoz Marín, de éste dijo que era un dictador y lo hizo responsable de lo que les había ocurrido a ellos al ser expulsados de la U.P.R. Dijo que éste tenía que estar "enjaulado y custodiado" por 20 policías pues su conciencia le remuerde y tiene miedo. Habló sobre la masacre de Ponce y sobre las muertes de estudiantes ocurridas en la U.P.R. Criticó al jefe de la policía de la misma Sr. Carlos Pattern diciendo que éste había atropellado a sus otros dos compañeros José Gil de Lamadrid y Pelagrín García por el sólo hecho honroso de haber izado la bandera puertorriqueña. Criticó el actual sistema de gobierno yankee implantado aquí. Hizo una exposición de los hechos ocurridos en la U.P.R. el día 15 de diciembre de 1947 y exhortó al pueblo a luchar por la independencia de P.R.

( Sigue )

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO  
INSULAR POLICE

Arecibo, P. R. Enero 29 48

( No. 3 )

7- El acto terminó dentro del mayor orden a las 11:50 P.M., siendo atendido por el Jefe de Dto. Ramón Villanueva y varios policías bajo sus órdenes. Asistieron al mismo alrededor de 200 personas pero al terminar éste solamente quedaban de 25 a 30 personas. Entre los expectadores se encontraban varios líderes nacionalistas del Dto., César Garcés Dorrego y su esposa, Juan Jacobo Hernández, Manuel Otero Martínez, Andrés Negrón Cardés, José Negrón Cardés, Lucilla Arce Vda. de Vargas y otros. Al terminarse el acto los ex-estudiantes en unión a Américo Hernández Vargas fueron obsequiados en el Café Garcés por el propietario del mismo, Sr. César Garcés Dorrego Pres. de la Junta Mpal. del Partido Nacionalista en Arecibo, lo que me permito informarle para los fines que estime de lugar.

b7c

Det. Aux. No. [REDACTED]

.....  
POLICIA INSULAR DE PUERTO RICO  
ZONA DE ARECIBO. Ed. 12-326  
Enero 30/48.

CONFIDENCIAL:

Respetuosamente referida al Jefe de la Policía Insular para su conocimiento.

SMR/pv

PORFIRIO VEGA,  
COMANDANTE DE ZONA PI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/11/76 BY 60267 NLSEPH/ky

b2  
b7D

INDEPENDENCIA... ESTADIDAD... DOMINIO... COLONIA...

Son estas las palabras que con mayor frecuencia escuchamos en Puerto Rico, indicando las distintas formas de Gobierno a que aspiran algunos grupos entre los cuales hay unos cuantos que si no pueden considerarse como organizaciones políticas, precisa tenerlas en cuenta para cualquier análisis relacionado con el fundamental problema del "status", ya que sus miembros no dejan de formar parte de la colectividad puertorriqueña y podrían, aunque de manera muy tenue, influir en el ánimo de los ciudadanos que faltos de orientación no han podido formar un criterio que descansa sobre un concepto claro de la situación.

Nuestro propósito, en esta ocasión, es presentar el panorama que contemplaría el ojo avisor de cualquier visitante, con respecto a las palpitaciones independentistas, su cauce, sus proporciones, sus procedimientos y sus posibilidades de éxito, sin caer en el terreno de la fantasía ilusoria ni en el campo delicado de las presunciones.

El movimiento independentista, considerado en su "lactus sensus", es bastante fuerte en Puerto Rico y si hubiera unidad no cabe la menor duda de que triunfaría plenamente o le crearía una situación difícil a los Estados Unidos, en caso de que esa nación no estuviera en disposición de reconocer la soberanía

100	4018	494
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
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puertorriqueña, para lo que creemos que por ahora tiene razones altamente justificadas, no sólo de carácter bélico sino de índole moral y hasta material.

Una triste realidad ennegrece el horizonte para los que sienten y viven la independencia. Los independentistas están divididos en distintos partidos políticos, con los cuales ocurre algo parecido a lo que sucede en las sectas religiosas. Todas adoran a Dios, pero de distinta manera. Todas aspiran a la salvación de sus almas, por distintos medios. Todas, reconociéndose cristianas, luchan por la perfección de su espíritu; pero cada una de ellas ve en las demás a enemigos irreconciliables.

Así los independentistas puertorriqueños están divididos en cuatro partidos políticos, a saber: Popular Democrático, Independentista, Nacionalista y Comunista. Todos quieren la independencia. Todos dicen que aman la soberanía. Todos ponderan la necesidad de que Puerto Rico cumpla a cabalidad con su destino histórico, proclamándose una República más en el concierto americano de naciones; pero son tan diferentes los procedimientos de cada uno de esos partidos, son tan opuestos los medios que desean emplear para la consecución de su ideal, son tan encontrados, que los afiliados de cada partido ven en los demás a un enemigo irreconciliable.

Es curiosa la observación, pero no por eso menos cierta. Para justificar la afirmación, a grandes rasgos esbozaremos los procedimientos <sup>que</sup> ~~de~~ cada uno de e-

sos sectores independentistas considera apropiado para la realización de lo que consideran su "ideal supremo".

Aun cuando nos anima el propósito de limitar nuestro enfoque de hoy a las palpitaciones independentista, no podemos prescindir de hacer una ligera mención al Partido Popular Democrático, ya que puede ser considerado como el punto de partida del más intenso movimiento separatista que jamás se haya registrado en la Isla. Anteriormente, desde los días del dominio español, habían existido grupos esporádicos que lucharon por la independencia; pero ninguno llegó a tener la fuerza y el empuje del Partido Popular Democrático, cuyo triunfo electoral, para muchos, equivalía a la inmediata proclamación de la República de Puerto Rico, seguida de las gestiones encaminadas a su reconocimiento.

Empero, el triunfo electoral de ese partido político no aparejó la independencia, porque sus dirigentes entienden que precisa asegurar suficientes medios de subsistencia para garantizar al ciudadano una vida que se desenvuelva acorde con las reglas de la ciencia estatal moderna, la cual, a las funciones policiales y administrativas del Gobierno, une las de asistencia social y aquellas que han de procurar mejoramiento, bienestar y felicidad para el ciudadano.

Preparar al pueblo, mediante "la batalla de la producción", es uno de los puntales sobre los que descansa el Partido Popular Democrático. El triunfo de



esa batalla, cuya finalidad parece ser el aseguramiento para Puerto Rico de lo que esencialmente necesita para su existencia como pueblo civilizado y culto, requiere muchos años, lo que implica -al decir de los autorizados- que bajo el régimen Popular Democrático la independencia de Puerto Rico se adquiriría en un futuro nada cercano.

Un cisma se produjo en el seno del Partido Popular Democrático como secuela de la política imperante, abogando por la preparación de Puerto Rico sin tener en "issue" el problema del "status" político de la Isla. Disgustados con lo que llaman "cambio de frente" en la política de Muñoz Marín, quien antes decía que la independencia estaba al doblar la esquina y ahora dice que se necesitan muchos años de "batalla de la producción" para entonces gestionar la independencia, algunos populares se dieron a la tarea de organizar una nueva agrupación política conocida por Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño, cuyos propósitos fundamentales parecen ser la lucha exclusiva por la independencia de Puerto Rico mediante el sufragio universal.

La nueva organización política, que aún se encuentra en el período de legalización, está dirigida por una Junta de Directores, cuyo comité ejecutivo componen los señores Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, presidente; el representante Baltasar Quiñones Elías, vicepresidente; el representante José Luis Feliú Pesquera, secre-

tario; Juan J. Gómez, tesorero; senador William Córdova Chirino, representante Eugenio Font Suárez, Rafael Soltero Peralta, Victor Bosch y Osvaldo Ramírez Torres, miembros. Este partido cuenta, además, con miembros como el Dr. Julio García Díaz, profesor universitario; Jorge Luis Landing, líder de los estudiantes universitarios; Dr. Eugenio Vere, etc.-

En los días en que se iniciaron las gestiones para la organización del Partido Independientista Puertorriqueño, los que se consideran autoridades en asuntos políticos comenzaron a pronosticar el fracaso de la agrupación, tomando como base la falta de un liderato con suficiente arraigo popular, esto es, en el pueblo. Hubo quien aseguró que ese partido en formación necesitaría hasta 99 años, cuando menos, para lograr el número de afiliados que la ley requiere para tener derecho a tomar parte en las luchas comiciales.

El tiempo, muy corto por cierto, se ha encargado de dar un mentís a los pronósticos de los versados. No hace dos años que el Partido Independientista Puertorriqueño comenzó a ser organizado y ya ha depositado en la Secretaría Ejecutiva más de 50,000 papeletas de inscripción, debidamente juradas, con las cuales ha logrado acreditar el partido en varios precintos de la isla, incluyendo los dos de la Capital, esto es, San Juan y Santurce. Como puede apreciarse, pues, la campaña pro inscripción del Partido Independientista Puertorriqueño ha sido fruc-

tífera, a pesar de las "tácticas obstaculizadoras y retardatarias" que, según los líderes independentistas, fueron empleadas por los Populares.

Hasta donde sean ciertas esas denuncias de las "tácticas obstaculizadoras y retardatarias" es cosa que ignoramos; pero sí sabemos de varias querellas presentadas al Procurador General de Puerto Rico por el presidente del Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño, para que se garantizara el derecho de los separatistas a inscribir su partido; y también sabemos de las actuaciones "justas y equánimes" del Jefe de Justicia, ante esas denuncias. Tal fué el proceder del Procurador General, que el propio presidente del Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño le hizo un reconocimiento público.

Sean cuales fueren las circunstancias en las cuales se ha venido inscribiendo el Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño, una verdad incontrastable nos revela la campaña. Los que dirigen esta agrupación son hombres decididos, valientes, vehementes enamorados del ideal de independencia y a juzgar por los retos que han hecho al líder máximo del partido en el poder y por razones que expondremos más adelante, son personas dispuestas al sacrificio...

Debido a la falta de tiempo y oportunidad para hacer comprobaciones y observaciones directas, tomamos como base los informes publicados en la prensa vernácula para afirmar categóricamente que el Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño

tido Popular Democrático. Necesita, además, disponer de recursos económicos suficientes para competir con la poderosa arma gubernamental llamada Programa de Emergencia de Guerra (PEG), de indudable provecho para el desarrollo de las obras de utilidad pública; pero de innegable provecho, también, para la campaña electoral, por cuanto cada individuo que esa dependencia emplea es un voto que se suma al partido de Gobierno.

En estos precisos momentos se hacen los estudios necesarios para asignar un millón y medio de dólares al Departamento de lo Interior y al PEG, a fin de que estas dependencias gubernamentales adquieran el equipo que les hace falta para que realicen todos los proyectos de construcciones por el sistema conocido "Por Administración". Esto quiere decir que se prescindirá del conocido sistema de obras por contratos mediante subasta para que sea el propio Gobierno Insular el que haga realidad los proyectos, utilizando sus técnicos y todo el personal, desde listeros y capataces hasta peones y aguateros. Cada uno de estos señores, como es lógico suponer, moralmente estará obligado a votar por el "pan nuestro de cada día", esto es, por el partido que creó el PEG, organismo que les ofrece oportunidad de empleo; y, de ese modo -quizás si hasta inconscientemente- sellarán la derrota de los demás partidos políticos, entre los que está el independentista.

Sin que signifique disposición bélica o de animadversión hacia los Estados U.

nidos de Norteamérica, el Partido Independientista está dirigido por un grupo de hombres que están en la mejor disposición de obtener la independencia por medios pacíficos y en términos de absoluta amistad con los Estados Unidos. Pero demuestran, también, estar prestos al sacrificio, si fuere necesario, para la realización de su "ideal supremo", cual es la independencia de Puerto Rico. Repetimos que ninguno de ellos cree en la efectividad de la violencia, pues parecen entender que ésta (la violencia) sólo es moral cuando se desata en la brusquedad de la tormenta. De ahí la imposibilidad de su conciliación con el Partido Nacionalista o con el Comunista.

Habida cuenta de que la expresión "prestos al sacrificio" es muy elástica y se presta a interpretaciones diversas, creemos un deber explicar su alcance en nuestro concepto o, cuando menos, en la forma que la usamos.

Enterados por don Pedro Albizu Campos de las circunstancias especiales que rodean al puertorriqueño, que siendo ciudadano americano lucha y aboga por la independencia, hemos hablado con líderes del Partido Independientista Puertorriqueño y les hemos planteado la situación. Les hemos dicho: "Si triunfa el PIP y la Asamblea Legislativa proclama la independencia y exige su reconocimiento del Congreso de los Estados Unidos, ¿no podrían los norteamericanos tomar acción contra ustedes, arrestándolos y procesándolos por desleales y por perjuros?"



(Sabido es que al inscribirse para elector, el ciudadano jura "ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América" y al postularse para legislador -según nuestros informes- se jura "lealtad a la Constitución de Estados Unidos")

Ellos, los líderes independentistas, nos han dicho con franqueza y sin ambages: "Podrían meternos en la cárcel, pero ello provocaría un escándalo internacional que a Estados Unidos no les conviene hacer".

Sin entrar en consideraciones acerca de las cuestiones legales que envuelven la ciudadanía americana de los puertorriqueños en relación con el territorio, incorporado o no incorporado a la federación estadounidense, tenemos que conceder un poco de razón a los independentistas, en cuanto a lo del "escándalo"; pero nos vemos precisados a reconocer, de igual manera, que con gestos de esa naturaleza demuestran estar plenamente dispuestos a l sacrificio, pues no encontramos otra palabra más apropiada para calificar la disposición de un hombre a sufrir la pena de apremio corporal antes que claudicar en la defensa de un ideal.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Policia Insular de Puerto Rico

1339.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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Distrito Policia Insular,  
Humacao, P. R. feb. 23/48.

De : Jefe de Distrito, P. I. HUMACAO.  
A : Jefe de la Policia Insular, SAN JUAN.  
ASUNTO : Mitin Independentista celebrado en el  
Bo. Punta Santiago "Playa de Humacao"

1. Tengo a bien informarle que ayer febrero 22 de 1948, hora 3: P. M. , en el barrio Punta Santiago "Playa de Humacao" el Partido Independentista celebro un mitin de propaganda politica en el cual hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores:- Dr. Concepcion de Gracia, Dr. Julio Garcia Diaz, Dr. Sergio Peña Almodovar y el Lcdo. Jose Luis Feliú Pesquera, el acto empezo a las 3: P. M. , y termino a las 8: P. M. , en completo orden.

2. Dicho mitin fue atendido por el suscribiente y policias a mis ordenes.

gh/.

GABRIEL HERNANDEZ  
Jefe de distrito, Pol. Ins. 8va. Clase.

CC Jefe Comandante de la Zona de Humacao.

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#1.2-1408--CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
San Juan, P. R., febrero 26, 1948

Copias son respetuosamente transmitidas al Hon. Gobernador de P.R., La Fortaleza, San Juan, P.R., al Sr. Jefe de la Oficina de Identificación Criminal (FBI) Ofco. de Justicia de los EU, San Juan, P.R. para su información.

GUILLERMO ARCE  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular

Policia Insular de Puerto Rico.

No. 1740.

Distrito de Humacao, Puerto Rico.  
22 de febrero de 1948.

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DATE 5/11/00 BY 60267NLS EP/LS

De : Jefe de distrito, P. I. HUMACAO.  
A : Jefe de la Policia Insular, SAN JUAN.  
ASUNTO : Mitin Independentista celebrado en el  
Bo. Rio Abajo "Central Paste Viejo"

1. Tengo a bien informarle que ayer febrero 22 de 1948, hora 3 : P. M. , en el barrio Rio Abajo sitio "Central Paste Viejo" de esta jurisdicción el Partido Independentista celebro un mitin de carácter político en el cual hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores:- Los Dtes. Gilberto Concepción de Gracia, Sergio Peña Almodevar y el Ldo. Jose Luis Felín Pesquera y el Sr. Ramón Nadal.

2. Dicho mitin fue atendido por el suscribiente y policías a mis ordenes , el cual termino a las 8; P. M. en completo orden.

gh/.

GABRIEL HERNANDEZ  
Jefe de distrito, pol. Ins/ 8va Clase.  
#12-1405

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

San Juan, P.R. febrero 26, 1948  
CC , Jefe de distrito Comandante de Zona, Humacao.

Copias son respetuosamente transmitidas al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, P.R., y al Agente Especial Encargado del Departamento Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) Dpto. de Justicia de los E.U., San Juan, P.R., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO

Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular

SAN JUAN OFFICE

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POLICIA INSULAR

# 616.

Distrito de Juncos, P.R., Feb. 26/48.

De : Jefe Del Distrito, P. I.- Juncos  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular- San Juan  
Asunto : Mitín Independentista.

1. El día 22 de febrero de 1948, desde las 5 PM hasta las 9 PM y en la Barriada Flores de este pueblo, se llevó a cabo un mitín del Partido Independentista de P. R., en el cual hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores: Lcdo. Rafael Soltero Peralta, Dr. Juan Enrique Peralta, Dr. Julio García Díaz de Río Piedras, P. R., el ex-estudiante Jorge Landín de Río Piedras, el Lcdo. Figueroa de Caguas y la Sra. Juana Vargas de Caguas.

2. Todos los oradores discutieron los problemas de Puerto Rico como: el económico, el de superpoblación, el de la enseñanza y otros haciendole constar al pueblo, que ninguno de ellos se resolverá mientras dure el coloniaje en P. R. y que para resolverlo hay que conseguir primero la Independencia para Puerto Rico.

3. El orden del mitín fué atendido por el suscri-  
biente en unión al Cabo [redacted] y el Guardia [redacted]  
terminando todo sin novedad.

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(Fdo.) LUIS RIVERA MORALES,  
Jefe de Distrito, P. I., 8va. Clase

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R., Marzo 2, 1948.  
1/3/66.

Copia referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, Juan P.R., y al Agente Encargado, Negociado Investigaciones Federales (F.B.I.), San Juan, P.R., para su información.

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POLICIA INSULAR

# 95

Mayaguez, P. R., 27 de Feb. 1948

DE : Jefe de Dtto., P.I., MAYAGUEZ, P. R.  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
ASUNTO : Mitin Independentista.

1- Para informar a V. H. que en la noche del 24 de los corrientes empezando a las 9: P.M. y terminando a las 10:45 P.M., se llevó a efecto un mitin del Partido Independentista en la esquina de las calles Fundición y # 4 del Bò. Dulces Labios, donde hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores:- Víctor Rivera, Valentín Cruz, Juan Mari Brass y Santiago Mari Ramos.

2- Los oradores estuvieron correctos en el uso de la palabra en cuanto a las normas establecidas en la libertad de palabra.

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*Belam*

(Fdo.) CARLOS RAMOS,  
Jefe de Dtto., P.I., 7ma. Clase.

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CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
1/3/65 Marzo 2, 1948.

Referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., y al Agente Encargado Negociado Investigaciones Federales, (F.B.I.) San Juan, P.R., para su información.

*Guillermo Arroyo*  
GUILLERMO ARROYO INVESTIGATION  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, P.I.

MAR 4 1948

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POLICIA INSULAR

# 2679-

Mayaguez, P.R., 13 de Feb. de 1948.

DE : Jefe de Dtte., P.I., MAYAGUEZ, P.R.  
A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
ASUNTO : Mitin Independentista.

1- Para informar a V. H. que el día 9 de Febrero actual a las 9: P.M. y en la Barriada Broadway de esta municipalidad se llevó a efecto un mitin del Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño haciendo uso de la palabra los oradores Víctor Rivera, Juan Mari Brass y Santiago Mari Brass, terminándose dicho acto a las 10:45 P.M. en perfecto orden.

2- En dicho mitin el Sr. Víctor Rivera en su discurso le informaba al público que el único propósito del partido era laberar por la independencia de P.R. para terminar con el coloniaje y por el sistema de gobierno sometido por el pueblo americano. El Sr. Juan Mari Brass en su discurso atacó al Sr. Luis Muñoz Marín por ser un sometido al Congreso americano y que al expropiar los terrenos en exceso de 500 acres a las corporaciones en manos de los puertorriqueños, no se a atrevido meterle la mano a las corporaciones americanas, a los dueños de la Guánica Central, este orador continuó llamándole sinvergüenza y un cobarde, el que tenía que imprimir sus discursos en discos y que en su casa residencia tenía 24 pelicias y cercada la misma por alambres eléctricos. Por último el tercer orador, Sr. Santiago Mari Ramos atacó el sistema colonial para tener intercambio comercial con todo el mundo ya que E.U. quería comprar los productos nativos a bajo precio mientras que a otros países les pagaba un precio equitativo.

3- El Cabo [redacted] en unión a los Gdías.

[redacted] atendieron el orden en el mencionado mitin.

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CARLOS RAMOS,  
Jefe de Dtte., P.I., 7ma. Clase.

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POLICIA INSULAR

(F.B.I.)

#2678-

Mayaguez, P.R., 13 de Feb. de 1948.

DE : Jefe de Dtte., P.I., MAYAGUEZ, P.R.

A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN, P.R.

ASUNTO : Mitin Independentista.

1- Para informar a V.H. que el día 12 de febrero actual a las 9: P.M. y en la calle Libertad esquina Prolongación Roosevelt de esta ciudad, se llevó a efecto un mitin del Partido Independentista haciendo uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores, señores Víctor Rivera, Nelson Bayrón, Juan Mari Brass y Santiago Mari Ramos, terminándose dicho acto a las 11: P.M. en perfecto orden.

2- En el mencionado mitin los oradores aconsejaban al pueblo para que el día de las elecciones votaran por el Partido Independentista porque ellos pedían la independencia, que Muñoz Marín no había cumplido con el pueblo y que éste, Muñoz Marín, tenía policías en su residencia, en el Bo. Sabana Llana, y que nadie podía hablar con él por tener su residencia cercada con alambres los que conducían electricidad y que éste al salir lo hacían con más de 30 policías que formaban un cordón.

3- El Sargento [redacted] en unión al Gdía. [redacted] atendieron el orden en el mitin.

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CARLOS RAMOS,  
Jefe de Dtte., P.I., 7ma. Clase.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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MAY 13 1948

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OFICINA DEL JEFE DE DISTRITO, P. I.,  
PONCE, P. R., MARZO 4 DE 1948.

**ASUNTO: MEETING.**

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CASIMIRO BENENGUEN, PEDRO RIVERA, CARLOS RIVERA ROBLES, JESÚS GIL DE LA MADRID, REYERENDO MARRERO, FERNANDO MILÁN JR. ALCALDE DE AGUADILLA, LODO. QUIÑONES ELIAS, REPRESENTANTE A LA CÁMARA POR EL DISTRITO DE AGUADILLA Y EL LODO. CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA.

**JEA/ECN.**

JUAN E. ADAMES.  
JEFE DE DISTRITO, P.I., 4TA. CL.  
COMANDANTE DEL DISTRITO.

**CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R.**  
**1/8/187**                      **Marzo 6, 1948.**

Copia referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., y al ~~Agente Encargado, Negociado Investigación Federal, (F.B.I.) San Juan, P.R., para su información.~~

**WILLERMO ARROYO**  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante. P.I.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ



*Federacion de Estudiantes Universitarios  
(Academy University organization)*

EL 25 DE Julio 1947 LA FEU IZO LA BANDERA DE PUERTO RICO LIBRE  
EN LA BASE DEL ALMA MATER COMO PROTESTA CONTRA EL IMPERIALISMO  
NORTEAMERICANO EN NUESTRA PATRIA. LA SOCIEDAD INDEPENDENTISTA  
UNIVERSITARIO AGRADECE ESA EXPRESION DE SOLARIDAD EN ESTA JORNADA  
HISTORICA DE INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL

UNIVERSIDAD , PUERTO RICO, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/00 BY 60262NLS

EP/LK

Bronze plaque to be finished in oxidized silver. Had to  
be done in a hurry as it was going to Cuba not later than March 8th.  
Probably to be sent ~~via~~ or rather was to be sent via Marinello.

P. S. We charge them a good price for this little job.

b7c

[REDACTED]

*(Review) Dutton  
Review Rep)*

100	4014	503
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUL 11 1947		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
MAILED TO	[Signature]	

POLICIA INSULAR DE PUERTO RICO  
ZONA P. I. #10, RIO PIEDRAS.

No.5297.

Distrito de Rio Piedras, 20 de marzo, 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/86 BY 60262N/SEP/LSX

De: Jefe de Distrito P. I.

A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN.

ASUNTO: Mitin Independentista.

1. El día 18 del mes en curso empezando a las ocho de la noche y terminando a las 11:30 de la misma, se llevó a cabo un mitin independentista en la calle Principal de la barriada Bella Vista de Hato Rey en el que hicieron uso de la palabra los señores José E. Ferrer; Jorge Luis Landring; Lcdo. Miguel Angel Ortiz Lugo; José Emilio Gonzalez y Juan Enrique Soltero.

2. La oratoria de estos caballeros se circunscribió a explicar la necesidad de crear la república independiente de Puerto Rico y a criticar la actitud de la Marina de Guerra Americana al expropiar la isla de Vieques, calificando este acto de injusto e inmoral.

3. Este acto fué atendido por el Cabo [redacted] y los guardias [redacted] bajo la supervisión del [redacted] que suscribe habiendo terminado el mismo en completo orden.

Jsp.

JUAN R. BLANCO,  
#13-1248, Jefe de Dto. P. I. 3ra. Clase.  
CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

San Juan, marzo 24 de 1948

Respetuosamente se transmite copia al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, PR. y al Sr. Agente Especial Encargado de la Oficina del Reg. de Investigaciones, Dpto. de Justicia de los Estados Unidos, San Juan, PR. para su información.

GUILHERMO ARROYO

Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, P.I.

FBI

1 - 101 - West

JW 504

#1:3-1653-CUARTTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

San Juan, P. R., marzo 31 de 1948

Copias transmitidas al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico y al Asante ~~Real~~  
cial encargado del Reg. Federal de Investigaciones (FBI) San Juan, P.R., para su  
información.

*Guillermo Arroyo*  
GUILLERMO ARROYO

Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular

Núm. 400.

Aguas Buenas, P.R. Marzo 29 48.

DE : Jefe de Distrito, P.I.,  
AGUAS BUENAS, P.R.

A : JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR.

ASUNTO : Mitin del "P.I.F.".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/00 BY 6242MS

EP/LS

1.- Para informar que el día 28 de marzo de 1948 a las 8:00 P.M. y en la Plza Pública de este Distrito, se llevó a efecto un MITIN del Partido de Independista de P.R., finalizando a las 11:30 P.M. en completo orden.

2.- Tomaron parte en el mismo las siguientes oradores:-Florencio M. Romero de Caguas,- Juan José Rodríguez Cancho de A. Buenas, P.R.-Jorge Luis Landín, de Río Piedras,- Dr. Julio Careña Díaz de Río Piedras,- Camilo Delgado de Caguas,- José Emilio González de Río Piedras.-

3.- Se trató en el mismo, sobre la campaña de inscripción del Partido en este Distrito, y sobre sus ideas de independencia. No se registraron manifestaciones mal sonantes.

aa.

*Adrian Alus*  
ADRIAN ALUS,  
Jefe de Distrito, P.I. San Juan.

CO-Comandante de Zona-CAGUAS.

100	4014	505
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
APR 2 1948		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
ROUTED		



FD-73

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

FILE NO. **100-4014**

REPORT MADE AT <b>San Juan, P.R.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1-3-48</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1-25-47 -- 3-1-48</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JACK WEST mmd</b>
TITLE <b>PRO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - N</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/17/77 BY 4025 HSE/ELH**

Independence Party of Puerto Rico (PIP), now legally established political party, plans energetic campaign for victory in November, 1948 elections. Some observers say PIP will obtain some seats in the Legislature but others maintain it will poll no more than 25,000 votes. Continued talk of a plebiscite to allow Puerto Ricans to choose their form of government. JORGE LUIS LANDING and two other UPR students, vociferous exponents of Puerto Rican Independence, expelled from UPR for forcibly hoisting Nationalist flag on University flagpole on 12-15-47, day on which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returned to Puerto Rico. Sixty-three self-styled "intellectuals" signed a memorial to UN alleging deprivation of Puerto Rico's political freedom by the U. S. and requesting that the problem of Puerto Rico's political status be placed on UN agenda. The American Civil Liberties Union has formed a committee to lobby on behalf of Puerto Rican independence in 1948.

- P\* -

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File 100-205249.  
Report of SA JOHN J. SAVAGE, April 28, 1947,  
San Juan, P. R.

**DETAILS:**

AT SAN JUAN, PUEETO RICO

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE -- GENERAL

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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*Gen. copy distributed  
to the Bureau*

Confidential Informant T-1 [REDACTED]  
the present movement for Puerto Rican independence in these words:

"Independence. . .Statehood. . .Dominion. . .these are the words heard with such frequency in Puerto Rico and they represent the different forms of government to which some groups aspire. The Independence Movement is undeniably strong in Puerto Rico and if it had unity would probably succeed or, in the event the United States refused to grant Puerto Rico her independence, would create a difficult and embarrassing situation for the United States in the eyes of the rest of the world.

"But the advocates for independence are divided into four different political parties and each striving toward the objective of Puerto Rican independence insists that his means are the proper ones to the desired end. These parties are: Popular Democratic Party, Independence Party, Nationalist Party and Communist Party. All seek independence. All believe that Puerto Rico should fulfill its destiny by becoming one republic more in the family of American nations. The means followed by these parties, however, are so opposite, so contrary and antagonistic one to the other that each sees in his brother independentist an irreconcilable enemy.

"Since the days of the Spanish domination groups have fought for independence, but no group could compare with the intensely separatist Popular Democratic Party whose electoral victory in 1940 was for many naive citizens tantamount to the proclamation of the Republic of Puerto Rico. Nevertheless, the electoral triumph of that political party did not pave the way for independence because its leader, LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, believes that it is necessary for the country to have sufficient means of production to guarantee the welfare of the citizen before independence is possible. To prepare the people by means of the 'battle of production' is now one of the planks of the Popular Democratic Party's platform. The triumph of the battle, (when Puerto Rico will be expected to have what it needs to live as a prosperous and cultured nation) will require many years of struggle. The implication is that under the Popular Democratic regime, independence for Puerto Rico is not in the near future.

"The reluctance of MUNOZ MARIN to declare that the political status of Puerto Rico was in issue, caused the disaffection of many PDP members because of what they called the 'change' in the policy of MUNOZ MARIN. They complained that MUNOZ MARIN had formerly asserted independence was 'just around the corner' but that he now states it will take many years of the 'battle of production' before Puerto Rican independence can be realized. Disgusted with these tactics they formed the Independence Party of Puerto Rico whose principal task it is to achieve the independence of Puerto Rico by means of the ballot.

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"This new political entity known as the PIP (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno) is still in the period of formation and legalization. It is directed by a Board of Directors, the executive committee of which is composed of the following: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President; Representative BALTASAR QUINONES ELIAS, vice-President; Representative JOSE LUIS FELIU PASQUERA, Secretary; JUAN J. GOMEZ, Treasurer; and Senator WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO, EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ, RAFAEL SOLTERO PERALTA, VICTOR BOSCH and OSVALDO RAMIREZ TORRES, Members. Also among the prominent members of this party are, JACOBO CORDOVA CHIRINO (brother of William) newspaper writer; Dr. SERGIO PENA, Physician; Dr. JULIO GARCIA DIAZ, University professor; JORGE LUIS LANDING, University student leader; and Dr. EUGENIO VERA, dentist and journalist.

"In the organization days of the PIP those who considered themselves authorities in political matters pointed to the lack of leaders in that party with sufficient popular following in the various towns. Some even claimed that this party would need decades to obtain the number of affiliations that the law requires for a party to take part in the elections. The experts were mistaken.

"Scarcely a year has elapsed since the PIP was founded yet it has deposed more than 60,000 sworn registrations of affiliation with the Executive Secretary. These have accredited the party in more than forty precincts on the Island, including the two in Santurce and San Juan. The Insular Board of Elections has already granted to the PIP representation in thirteen local election boards and will, as soon as the Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico officially certifies the PIP's registrations, grant representation in the eleven other precincts. As indicated, the PIP eventually expects to have representation in at least forty local election boards. During the registration campaign the PIP frequently complained of "retarding and hindering tactics" on the part of the Popular Democrats. In this connection, the Independence Party of Puerto Rico is the source of much concern to the party in power, although the Popular Democrats are careful not to let their anxiety be discovered. The fears of the Populists are not entirely unfounded for the Independence Party has sympathizers in all parts of the Island. However, the possibility of an Independence Party victory at the polls next November is extremely remote.

"To win the 1948 elections, the Independence Party needs a political machine to compete with the steam roller of the Popular Democratic Party. Part of this steam roller is the powerful governmental arm called the Program of War Emergency, (PEG), of undoubtable good for the development of highways and public utilities, but also of undeniable political benefit to an election campaign in which each individual employed by that agency adds his vote to the government party.



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"The Independence Party leaders are disposed to obtain the freedom of their country by pacific means and in a spirit of absolute friendship with the United States. Their joining with the Nationalists or Communists is unthinkable.

"The leaders of the PIP have indicated their willingness to sacrifice to bring about their ideal of Puerto Rican independence. They have been asked, 'If the PIP triumphs and the Legislative Assembly proclaims independence and demands recognition from the Congress of the United States, are the North Americans not in a position to take action against you, arrest you and prosecute you for disloyalty inasmuch as you have to swear to uphold and defend the Constitution upon entering the Legislature?' The Independence Party leaders have replied frankly and without ambiguity: 'They could put us in jail, but it would provoke an international scandal that the United States would not care to invite.' "

Another reliable informant, T-2, who has been watching the Puerto Rican political scene [REDACTED] expressed the opinion that if a plebiscite on the independence question were held in Puerto Rico, the entire outcome would depend on the position taken by LUIS MUNOZ MARIN who, in spite of many recent attacks even by members of his own party still remains, according to the informant, the most powerful and influential political figure on the Island.

Informant T-3, associated with members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, advised that the Nationalists continue to insist that the provisions of the Treaty of Paris ceding Puerto Rico to the United States by Spain in 1898 were null and void because Puerto Rico at that time was an autonomous nation; that, therefore, the United States should recognize Puerto Rico's sovereignty and withdraw from the Island; that the people of Puerto Rico should not vote in any "colonial" elections but should call an immediate constitutional convention to proclaim the Republic of Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant T-4, familiar with the policy of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico advised that in line with general Communist policy of independence for "colonial" (non-Soviet dominated) countries, the local Communist Party continues its militant advocacy for the Independence of Puerto Rico.

With reference to the "electoral abstinence" urged by the Nationalist Party as part of its program of civil disobedience, the Independence Party has unequivocally stated that it does not believe in that practice and disavows it. In a statement to the press on December 18, 1947, Senator WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO, summed up the attitude of the PIP: "The Independence Party of Puerto Rico is a party that was organized to bring about independence and make it effective. We believe that the elections offer us an opportunity to realize our program."

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Regarding the use of force, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the PIP, made this statement to EL MUNDO, San Juan Spanish language daily on November 24, 1947: "The PIP seeks independence by all pacific and legal means within its power, in peace and harmony with the United States and with all the other peoples of the world." In a radio address on January 12, 1948 he reiterated his party's intention to achieve the independence of Puerto Rico through peaceful means and urged his unregistered listeners to register on January 17 or 18 and vote the Independence ticket next November.

According to Insular law for a new political party to become registered it must present sworn lists of registrants numbering at least 10% of the total votes cast for Resident Commissioner in 1944. In a statement to the press on December 22, 1947 GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA indicated that the PIP at that time had already obtained 104,000 signatures and had become automatically registered as a political party in all of Puerto Rico. (In 1944 590,000 of a total of 719,759 registered voters went to the polls. Votes were split as follows: PDP 383,280; Republican Union 101,779; Socialist 68,107; Liberals 38,630. On January 17 and 18, 1948, 169,621 new voters were registered. In November, 1948 the Puerto Rican electorate will choose mayors, legislators, Resident Commissioner and Governor. -- Source: Bulletin of Office of Puerto Rico, Vol. 111 #2 February, 1948.)

As to the PIP's chances of success in the coming election [REDACTED] expressed his opinion that the party will win some seats in the Legislature and will make a better showing than people expect. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN has stated that the Independence Party will not poll more than 25,000 votes, will win few, if any, seats in the Legislature.

T-5 further advised [REDACTED]

In addition, according to an item in EL IMPARCIAL of December 8, 1947, the President of the PIP, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, named an advisory council to assist the local PIP committees throughout Puerto Rico. On this council were: MARCOS A. RAMIREZ, JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA, BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS, EUGENIO FORT SUAREZ, JOSE ANTONIO VARONA, VICTOR M. BOSCH, ALFREDO ALVAREZ LINARES, OSCAR M. BRIEZIER, CARLOS CARREERA BENITEZ, GUSTAVO L. MARRERO LEDESMA, JOSE JUAN RODRIGUEZ BONHOME, ANTONIO FIGUEROA RIVERA, ELADIO RODRIGUEZ OTERO, EMILIO FRAGOSO, TOMAS ACOSTA RAMIS, LIDIO CRUZ MONCLOVA, DAVID CURET CUEVAS, AURELIO RIOS MENDEZ, JULIA ENRIQUE SOLTERO, BENIGNO DAVILA, MIGUEL A. ORTIZ LUGO, WILFREDO ROBERTS, ROBERTO BLASCOECHER, ARTURO SANCHEZ BAILMONDE and Dr. RAFAEL SOLTERO.

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UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

Source T-5 reported on November 19, 1947 [REDACTED]

This source continued [REDACTED]

T-5 reported [REDACTED]

On December 15, 1947 PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, returned to Puerto Rico. On that day nationalistic demonstrations were held at the University. According to information furnished by the Insular Police, JORGE LUIS LANDING and other students raised the Nationalist flag on the flag pole on the University Tower in the early morning hours. Later that day, about 8:00 A.M., this flag was removed by maintenance employees and the American flag was raised on the pole. At about 9:15 A.M. a group of students of which JORGE LUIS LANDING, JOSE GIL DE LAMADRID, JUAN MARI BRAS, ANTONIO GREGORY and PELEGRIN CARCIA were the ringleaders, stormed the University Tower and forced the University guards to permit them to lower the American flag and again raise the Nationalist flag. Shortly after noon that day detectives of the Insular Police lowered the Nationalist flag and again raised the American flag on the pole. For these activities the first three students named above were expelled from the University of Puerto Rico and the last two were suspended for one year. Since their expulsion the students have succeeded in interesting officials of the PIP in their case and legal steps have been taken to force (by mandamus) the Chancellor of the University to reinstate the expelled and suspended students. This action is still pending.

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The students of the University of Puerto Rico, like most Latin American students, have traditionally interested themselves in political matters and seldom miss an opportunity to hold protest meetings, form picket groups or circulate a petition either pro or con. Governor JESUS PINERO has been picketed by students of Mayaguez, P. R. for allegedly making a statement against independence for Puerto Rico. A picketing of President TRUJAN took place on February 21, 1948, in the Plaza Colon of San Juan by a youth group calling itself the "Congress of Puerto Rico Youth" and also describing itself as the "Anti-Imperialist Youth Congress of Puerto Rico." According to reliable sources this picketing was largely Communist inspired. At the meeting held on the above date, JUAN NOREIGA MALDONADO, Acting President of the Student Council of the University, JOSE M. TEJADA, former president of the Brotherhood of Puerto Rican Veterans and independentist-communist sympathizer, and JUAN MARI BRAS spoke in favor of Puerto Rican independence.

#### CASE OF PUERTO RICO BEFORE UNITED NATIONS

From EL IMPARCIAL, October 6, 1947:

By an overwhelming majority a group of Puerto Rican intellectuals who met on October 3 at the Ateneo of Puerto Rico upon the invitation of Insular Senator RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA adopted and resolved to send to the United Nations a memorial (or petition) requesting a complete and impartial investigation of the political situation in Puerto Rico. . . so that the Puerto Rican people, by exercising their right of free determination, may adopt a constitution for its own government in accordance with the dictates of its own free will.

In his speech in favor of the petition Senator ARJONA SIACA stated "We have at hand a favorable opportunity to solve our political situation and if we ignore it, fifty years more of colonial government await us." Referring to the attitude of the political parties of the island, ARJONA SIACA declared that "the president of the party in power has become a dictator of opinions."

Following him the editor of EL IMPARCIAL, ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, in a speech recommending the signing of the memorial by those present declared that "MUNOZ MARIN will not come here to sign this paper as President of the Popular Democratic Party or of the Senate, neither will CELESTINO IRIARTE as President of the Republican Union Party nor BOLIVAR PAGAN as President of the Socialist Party nor Mrs. BARCELO de ROMERO as President of the Liberal Party."

EL IMPARCIAL of October 31, 1947, carried the full text of the above petition which is translated below:

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In synthesis, the opening portion asserts that there is no doubt that the members of the United Nations have a clear concept of justice for all the peoples of the world, but points out that no United Nations action will be effective in that regard if its postulates are accompanied by mental reservations.

"The undersigned wish to refer to the statement made before the Assembly by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America of the need to solve the problem of the independence of Korea, without the United States, in whose name the Secretary spoke, mentioning their own unsolved political responsibilities to the people of Puerto Rico, who right in the heart of free and democratic America have as much of a right to the establishment of their sovereignty as the people of the Korean Peninsula.

To continue being specific, we made reference to the repeated statements of the North American representative in this organization of the need that the Greek people establish and develop, free from alien pressure, their own government, in harmony with the dictates of their free democratic will. And we feel that the People of Puerto Rico have as much right from every angle of contemporary living, as the people of Greece to the establishment of a sovereign government on the basis of their free uncoerced determination.

To continue being specific, we refer to the efforts of the North American delegates toward defending and ensuring the political independence of the Balkan peoples while the People of Puerto Rico, located opposite the shores of North America itself, are still after 50 years of colonial exploitation and North American political domination deprived by force of an adequate opportunity to solve by themselves their constitutional problem.

We formally denounce this situation before you, and we declare that the Puerto Rican people should not continue to be, because of their weakness, victims of the injustice to which, by such weakness, they are condemned. Justice should be the same for all. The proclamation of a fair-minded spirit which is supposed to motivate the expression of sympathy and concern for the peoples of Korea, Greece and other peoples of the Balkans, loses force, unfortunately, when the exponents forget that by dint of its labor and will a people in America, such as the People of Puerto Rico, is subjugated under the insuperable power of the United States, subject to the yoke of a colonial government which never had reason to be, nor can have reason to exist in our contemporary world.

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A short time ago, 48 years after the United States forces invaded Puerto Rico, the President of the United States for the first time appointed a Puerto Rican as Governor. There was a great and widespread fanfare and publicity over this in order to give the world the impression that this was a democratic act. Such is not the case. An appointment which can be made today and withdrawn tomorrow means nothing.

The People of Puerto Rico have recently been granted by the Congress of the United States, to be exercised in November, 1948, the right to elect their own Governor. Such a gesture has not, however, the democratic significance which those who favor the measure claim for it. Notwithstanding this, the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico remains the prerogative of the Government at Washington, as well as the appointment of the Auditor of the Insular Government; the President's power to veto all the legislation of the Island over the veto of the Governor continues to exist; the power to annul all Insular Legislation is still in existence, and the Congress, in the election of whose members Puerto Ricans do not participate, may still legislate directly as it pleases in regard to the People of Puerto Rico; furthermore, this concession has been accompanied by the creation of the post of a Federal Coordinator empowered to demand reports on any governmental matter from the Governor without the latter having any discretion at all in that particular. . . .

Are the United Nations going to allow Puerto Rico to continue to demand without success the termination of its colonial system of government, imposed upon it by those who have proclaimed themselves champions of the liberty of Korea, Greece, and the Balkans, and of the whole of Europe?"

The memorandum continues by making reference to the resolution adopted by the Bar Association of Puerto Rico at its annual convention in 1944, which reads in part as follows:

" 1. To denounce clearly and categorically the colonial system of government yet existing in Puerto Rico. . . .

" 3. To declare that such a regime is maintained solely by force and is one of positive judicial and political coercion. . . ."



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The memorandum then continues:

"The Legislature of Puerto Rico, directly elected by the Puerto Rican people, had previously approved by unanimous vote in its session of 1943 a resolution denouncing the colonial regime and demanding its termination. . . .

Chapter XI of the San Francisco Charter imposes on members of the United Nations, in connection with territories whose peoples do not enjoy full sovereignty, the obligation to insure, with due respect to their culture, their political, economic, social, and educational progress, fair treatment and protection against abuses of power.

Is it not an abuse of the Puerto Rican people to continue to keep them, after fifty years of occupation as an act of war, in a colonial status, without having solved, or permitted them to solve their colonial problem? Puerto Rico, because of its smallness and lack of defense, requires effective protection against abusive coercion against its right to sovereignty.

In its resolution concerning non-governing territories, adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations, February 9, 1946, the problems of those territories, within the scope of the already referred to Chapter 11 of the San Francisco Charter, were recognized as being of vital concern to the peace and general welfare of the world community.

In that resolution the following was submitted by the Assembly:

'By reason of Chapter 11, all members of the United Nations who have, or who have assumed, responsibility for the administration of territories, whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those territories are paramount. They accept as a sacred trust the obligation of promoting self-government and of aiding the inhabitants in the progressive development of their free political institutions.'

We formally declare before you that the People of Puerto Rico had before the North American invasion, and have now, full capacity for self government in a degree equal at least to that of each and every one of the States of the North American Union, to that of the Union itself considered alone, and to that of each and everyone of the Nations represented in this organization, and we submit proof to that by requesting that this Assembly decree that a complete investigation be made of the facts supporting that declaration.

In his message to the second session of the so-called Caribbean Conference, the President of the United States said, 'This government takes the position that the members of the United Nations

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who are responsible for the administration of territories which do not enjoy self government in this region have assumed a solemn obligation in this regard, (Chapter 11 of the Charter) and recognizes with particular satisfaction that<sup>in</sup> all those territories the interests of the inhabitants must be considered paramount.'

In the treaty considering the territories which Japan held under mandate, which was transmitted for their information to the members of the Security Council to New England and to the Philippines in conformity with the statement made by President TRUMAN, November 6, 1946, and approved by the Security Council, April 2, 1947, the United States, through its representatives accepted that, 'the State in charge of the administration of territories held in trust, should promote the progress of the inhabitants of those territories towards self-government or towards independence, in accordance with the particular circumstances of the territory held in trust, and in accordance with the freely expressed desires of the people.'

That right of free determination that the United States has formally recognized in favor of the people previously under Japan's mandate, has been recently flatly denied to the People of Puerto Rico, with evident inconsistency, by the President of the United States, as will be seen later from this statement.

It is true that Article Two, Paragraph Seven of the San Francisco Charter declares that nothing contained therein will authorize the United Nations to interfere in matters proper to the domestic jurisdiction of any state, nor does it require that its members submit said problem for settlement under the provisions of the charter. But an obligation assumed in an international treaty, rising out of a war, as in the case of Puerto Rico - can that be considered a matter which is exclusively domestic in nature? Not at all. And, such being the case, the provisions of Chapter Seven become strictly applicable to the case of Puerto Rico.

That chapter empowers the Security Council to determine the existence of a threat to the peace, or a disturbance of the peace, or of an act of aggression, and to make recommendations or say what measures must be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, in order to maintain or establish international peace and security.

Perhaps the obligations imposed by Chapter Eleven of the Charter are meant to be disregarded arbitrarily by the nation which has assumed the responsibility of administration over territories occupied by force.

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Can anyone believe that the usurping and retaining of the attributes of Puerto Rican sovereignty, that the taking away of Puerto Rico's right to political liberty by the United States is an act which is compatible with the best and loftiest interests of Puerto Rico, interests which should be paramount for the people of Puerto Rico. (Article 73, Paragraph One of the Charter). Is it perchance necessary that aggression be aimed aggression? Are there not economic aggression and political aggression? Can there be anyone who imagines that the Puerto Rican people are in a state of submission by reason of their own will, and not because of the invincible power of the United States forces, ever present on their soil which is studded with U. S. bases, with all the characteristics of extra-territoriality? Is it that aggression is subject only when it begins and not when it continues and is perpetrated through half a century because it is materially impossible for the subject people to liberate itself from that aggression?

The Legislature of Puerto Rico recently approved a law (of which one of the signers of this document is author), providing for the exclusive use of the Spanish language in its public schools as a vehicle of instruction. Puerto Rico is a Spanish people in its origin, its way of life, its language and its speech. To teach children in English in the public schools, making it difficult for them to acquire knowledge, retarding their acquisitions of culture, and mutilating them spiritually, is a pedagogical absurdity and an unprecedented crime. The Puerto Rican Legislature wished to correct the great error of which the people of the Island had been made victims by reason of their defencelessness. But the President of the United States vetoed the project. Is that not a clear violation of Article 73 of the Charter? Is that not a clear unconcealable act of aggression?

The Legislature of Puerto Rico passed, in its session of 1946, another bill which directed the holding of a plebiscite for the purpose of determining which should be the form of government to end the colonial system of government. The Governor by presidential appointment vetoed the bill. It was passed over the veto. The President of the United States, mouthpiece and champion of the world's democracy, again vetoed it.

And the American Congress has not yet satisfied the right to free self-determination which the people of Puerto Rico desired to exercise in order to solve the problem of their political status, towards which

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problem the American Congress has evidenced crass indifference, limiting itself to approving the election of a colonial governor, but retaining the grasp which enables it to impose its feudal prerogative upon the people of Puerto Rico. That, Honorable Delegates, is how democracy functions in Puerto Rico.

The Atlantic Charter is not materially binding upon the nations of its illustrious authors; but it contains a body of doctrine which finds fearful echo in the expressions of the San Francisco Charter. And the latter are obligatory for those who signed the charter. The Atlantic Charter consecrated 'the respect for the right of all people to justice, the form of government under which it is their will to live,' (8-14-41), 'and in the San Francisco charter (6-26-45) there was established the aim of developing free relations between nations on the basis of "respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination for the people (Article One, Chapter One)."

Is Puerto Rico perchance not one of the peoples of the civilized world with a right to that respect; with a right to see that democratic principle realized in its midst, and not just a dead letter and a cruel mockery of its territorial inconsequence and material weakness.

The representatives of the United States of America to the United Nations have not presented the case of Puerto Rico for consideration by that Assembly; the very existence of that case may create doubts concerning the sincerity of their attitudes relative to other peoples. It is neither human nor logical to think that they have any interest whatsoever in accusing themselves of their own unpardonable colonialism in these latitudes of the American world. Someone with full knowledge of the cause and with legitimate interest in the matter should present the case. We assume that responsibility and we doubtlessly face all the consequences in the subjugated colony, asking the Assembly or its corresponding committees to take proper action.

If the San Francisco Charter is interpreted adversely with respect to this plea, in the sense that the charter does not offer the delegates of the United Nations, especially those from Central and South America, some means of preventing the prolongation of the political plight of the people of Puerto Rico by the Armed Forces and Government of the United States of America, we shall be obliged to repeat, for all humanity, the oracular words of Dante at the entrance to Avernus: 'Lasciate Ogni Speranza' ('Give up hope (all ye who enter here')).

SJ-100-4014

If such be the case, if the people of Puerto Rico are abandoned to obtain by themselves alone in a tremendously unequal struggle the political liberty and the democratic plenitude which is their due, it is clear to us that 'rather than go on temporizing and degrading itself, the Puerto Rican people still have the last resort of revolution - consecrated in the very Declaration of Independence of the United States as a right of all peoples who find themselves in unequal circumstances.

For obvious reasons, that right is an illusory one with reference to the people of Puerto Rico. Its exercise by them could only be considered a suicidal adventure. Even so, we recognize the right to suicide of every people which is subject to the same situation.

Will it be necessary, however, that the Puerto Rican people, abandoned and defenceless in the tragedy of their political situation, face its own destruction in order to awaken the conscience of humanity to the injustice of which it is a victim? Will humanity stand by in impotent silence? Will the community of the American hemisphere suffer it indifferently standing by deaf, dumb, and blind?

For the sake of the invulnerability of the democratic principles which it is your task to defend, for the sake of right, of justice, and of peace, we request that you bring into discussion the constitutional problem of Puerto Rico, deprived of its political liberty, oppressed and mutilated in the free development of its personality by the Government of the United States of America.

We speak in our own names, but we assure you that the entire Puerto Rican people, without dissention of any kind, repudiates the colonial system of government, and is burning with impatience to bring it to an end.

Having placed our confidence in the nobility of our cause, and in the powerful moral force of that international organism which constitutes today the sole hope for justice to weak nations, and the sole hope of a fruitful and enduring peace for humanity, we present our case to your consciences, and we request a complete and impartial investigation of the whole situation described herein so that as a result of that investigation, the United Nations may take, as rapidly as possible, the proper action in order that the Puerto Rican people, exercising the right of free determination, may approve by themselves the constitution of our government, in accordance with the dictates of our own will.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, October 3, 1947."

SJ-100-4014

This document was signed by 63 individuals who are in the main known or reputed independentists. At least thirteen professors of the University of Puerto Rico, and a number of other professionals of hitherto unknown political leanings have lent their signatures. Among those whose signatures appear are:

VICENTE HITA,  
BENIGNO DAVILA  
Dr. EUGENIO VERA

ERASMO VANDO

JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA

ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO

Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPSION DE GRACIA

CARLOS CARRERAS BENITEZ

WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO

CARLOS MUNOZ SANTAELLA

FERNANDO MILLAN

OGA

27  
1



SJ-100-4014

Dr. SERGIO S. PENA

RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCELAND  
L. ARCHILLA LLAUGIER

RAFEAL ARJON. SIACA

EUGENIO FONT SUAREZ

BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS

JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ

VICTOR M. BOSCH

JUAN ASCENCIO ALVAREZ TORRES  
JOSE L. FELIU PESQUERA

OGA

Information set out in parenthesis was received from T-6.

EL BORICUA, violently anti-American-Independentist-Communist semi-monthly newspaper, controlled and directed by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, and edited by his wife, Communist-Independentist CONSUELO LEE TAPIA DE CORRETJER, and which is considered the official organ of the PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO, in its issue of October 15, 1947, Volume 1 #17, editorially referred to the instant memorial. It criticized as an unreasoned and unreasonable error the careful exclusion of Nationalists and Communists from participation. It stated, however, that other than that the memorial was one further testimony of the inquietude which lies in the soul of Puerto Rican intellectuals, and is further testimony for the world of the criminal injustice produced in Puerto Rico by Yankee imperialism.

EL MUNDO, San Juan Spanish language daily, in its issue of October 16, 1947 published a resolution adopted by the Liberal Party, which in synthesis stated that while the Puerto Ricans do not actually enjoy the attributes of a full sovereign authority they do not, nevertheless, lose faith in the American people, and that from the great democracy of the United States of America, and not from any foreign nation, they will receive the authority to design their

SJ-100-4014

own constitution, whether as a federal state or an independent republic. The resolution stated that the Puerto Rican Liberal Party expressed its most profound displeasure of the participation which the Soviet Russia representatives in the United Nations have taken in defense of Puerto Rico, and rejected any defense of its interests by the Soviet nation, described as a dictatorial and absolute government which has deprived its people of the many material liberties. The resolution ended stating that a copy would be sent to the United Nations.

Information in the files of this office reflects that Senator RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico on September 1, 1891. In about 1920 he became a member of the Puerto Rican Legislature and of the Union Republican Party, at which time he was reportedly pro-statehood in sympathy. About 1936 he was appointed an Insular District Judge at Humacao, Puerto Rico, and he reportedly became anti-American and an active pro-Independentist shortly thereafter. He was elected a Senator on November 7, 1944. He sponsored resolutions before the Puerto Rican Bar Association favoring independence, and introduced Insular Senate Bill #26, 16th Legislature, calling for the use of Spanish as the medium of instruction in Puerto Rico (vetoed by Governor REXFORD GUY TUGWELL). His daughter is married to the son of LUIS MUNOZ MARIN. Senator ARJONA SIACA is considered an able lawyer, but has a poor reputation concerning integrity of character and honesty.

Mr. ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO was born in Yabucoa, Puerto Rico on March 10, 1899. He received an LIB degree June 1, 1922 at the University of Maryland at Baltimore. From 1923 to 1926 he was secretary and interpreter, District Court, San Juan. He practiced law, reportedly unsuccessfully, 1926 through 1933. Since 1933 he has been owner and editor of EL IMPARCIAL, an independentist newspaper in the Spanish language, popularly considered of a sensational and tabloid nature. "Who's who in Puerto Rico" describes him as author of the Political, Social and Economic Program of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, approved by the Assembly of that Party on April 1, 1928. He was President of the Nationalist Party from September 20, 1929 to May 11, 1930. He was a member of the (ARTHUR GARFIELD) Hays Committee which investigated the so-called "Ponce Massacre," of March 21, 1937, a battle between Nationalists and Insular Police. He was acquitted of a murder charge at San Juan in 1938. Information of the investigating Police officer was that the fatal gun was not located, and there were no eye-witnesses. He has variously been described as clever, cunning, intelligent, and unreliable, as to tactics and honesty. It is said he is resentful of American influence in Puerto Rico. He is presently a strong Independence advocate.

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Mr. RAFAEL PEREZ MARCHAND, formerly considered a political conservative, is a practicing lawyer of Ponce, Puerto Rico, who resigned as U. S. Commissioner at Ponce, Puerto Rico on September 30, 1945. His reputation at Ponce is considered good. In a statement published in EL IMPARCIAL on October 28, 1947 he explained the reasons which dictated his having signed the instant memorial, and is quoted as describing himself as a militant liberal who believes with absolute certainty in the right of his country to decide freely and alone the form of government which should substitute the present colonial regime. He indicated that now is the time when the Puerto Ricans should act together in order to decide, without foreign intervention, whether they will continue as a part of the American federation or remain outside in equal juridical status and in reciprocity with the other two Americas.

Miss MARIA EUGENIA SEIN at the time of signing instant memorial described herself as a member of the University of Puerto Rico faculty. Information on the passenger list of the SS SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS reflected that she was born at Lares, Puerto Rico on [REDACTED] b7c

EL IMPARCIAL, issue 11-1-47, devoted one page to MARIA EUGENIA SEIN, describing her as a "graduate teacher in physical culture, expert in physical therapy, former director of physical culture in the high schools of Aguadilla and Santurce, Puerto Rico, and director of physical instruction and anatomy, University of Puerto Rico, where she presently studies chemistry as a prelude to the study of medicine." EL IMPARCIAL reproduced two certificates: one dated 6-23-45 -- "The United Nations Conference on International Organization", San Francisco, California, being a certificate of gratitude directed to all members of the "International Secretariat", signed by the representatives of China, USSR, United Kingdom, and the USA; the second, dated San Francisco, 1945, bearing her name, and signed by E. R. STETTINUS Jr., President of the United Nations Conference, and ALGER HISO, general secretary, in acknowledgement of "faithful and diligent performance of duty."

EL IMPARCIAL of 10-21-47 carried a letter from FELIX BENITEZ REXACH to ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, publisher of IMPARCIAL in which the former requests that the memorial be sent to him in Ciudad Trujillo, D. R. so that he can add his name to those of "other loyal defenders of the rights of the fatherland."

ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCHAND and Miss MARIA EUGENIA SEIN were authorized to carry the petition for presentation to the United Nations. They left by steamship on November 1 and returned December 16, 1947. Upon leaving New York, ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO and RAFAEL PEREZ MARCHAND issued the following statement to a United Press representative in that city:

SJ-100-4014

(Printed in EL MUNDO of 12-15-47):

"We return with the full conviction that the day of the solution of the political problem of Puerto Rico is near, if the Puerto Rican people continue firm, as they have till now, in their demand that the colonial regime under which our island suffers be ended.

"The reception our cause has had among the representatives of the United Nations is evident demonstration of the widespread attention our case will receive when our petition is placed before the assembly.

"We are sure that in the next assembly of the United Nations there will be no lack of powerful voices that will lift themselves to ask that the complaint of Puerto Rico be included in the agenda.

"Keeping uppermost the careful considerations that our mission imposed upon us we have until now maintained the expected discretion and circumstances required concerning our labor before the United Nations. We consider that the statements of Dr. OSVALDO ARANHA, made public in EL MUNDO when he passed through Puerto Rico, constitute the most authentic revelation of the results of our patriotic gestures before the highest tribunal that judges the conduct of peoples. His statement that when he has an opportunity he will make an official circularization of the petition of Puerto Rico among the delegations of the United Nations, whose members heard us with keen interest on several occasions, offers some measure of the patriotic effort realized and is a guarantee of the justified hopes that the Puerto Rican people deposited in us."

T-6 reported



SJ-100-4014

An article in the San Juan daily EL UNIVERSAL dated 3-4-48 announced the voluntary creation of a non-profit association known as the "International League for the Independence of Puerto Rico" by RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, LUIS V. PINO, RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCHAND, MONELISA PEREZ MARCHAND, MARIA EUGENIA SEIN, MIGUEL A. ORTIZ LUGO, ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, ANTONIO FIGUEROA RIVERA, JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ and ROBERTO BLASCOECHEA. Some of the objectives of this organization will be to work for the political independence of Puerto Rico, "liberating it from the colonial system of government in which it has been maintained by the United States of North America since 1898." T-1 advised that this organization was the same as the International Democratic Union but under a different name.

#### INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT

According to a news article in IMPARCIAL of July 8, 1947, VITO MARCAN-  
TONIO was to be invited to a New York meeting on July 25, 1947 to protest the domination of Puerto Rico by the United States/

A United Press story datelined New York 11-19-47 printed in EL IMPARCIAL of 11-20-47 reported that ROGER N. BALDWIN, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, announced a private Committee of Puerto Ricans had been formed to carry on a campaign in favor of Puerto Rican Independence in the coming year. This group will lobby in the U. S. Congress on behalf of Puerto Rican independence.

The March 1, 1948 issue of EL UNIVERSAL, Spanish language daily, San Juan, P. R., carried an article in which Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was quoted as telling a New York reporter that the strategic importance of Puerto Rico to the United States defense system should in no way affect the solution of Puerto Rico's political problem. Admiral WILLIAM D. LEAHY on a visit to Puerto Rico on February 21, 1948 made similar statements. On the same date President TRUMAN who was also visiting Puerto Rico, made a short speech in which he expressed his desire that the political status of Puerto Rico be resolved. According to the referenced news item, Mrs. ROOSEVELT stated that she favored a plebiscite through which the Puerto Ricans can choose their own future political status.

PENDING\*

SJ-100-4014

INFORMANTS

(A copy of this report is being designated for the information of the New York Division in view of the activity in that district in favor of Puerto Rican independence.)

T-1

T-2

T-3

T-4

T-5

T-6

ONI report, San Juan

G-2 report San Juan

b2, b7D

All of the above informants were covered by symbol to protect the source or at their request.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4-9-48

TO : SAC, San Juan

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
IS-N

b7c, b7d

[REDACTED], University of Puerto Rico, telephoned on another matter but stated that a meeting of about 200 students occurred this morning in front of the University tower, a meeting which had been authorized by the school authorities, to protest possible selective service.

He said that a meeting reported for 1:30 P.M. today was postponed and will take place next Monday, 3-12-48, by permission, in the University Theatre.

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DATE 5/11/70 BY 60347 HSK/LSH

*Noted AG*

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*AG*

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**Section 552**

**Section 552a**

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

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☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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DATE 5/11/82 BY 60247 NLS EPL/mj

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60247 NLS  
5/11/82 EPL/mj

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
7 de abril de 1948.

MEMORANDUM AL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

*Wmnel  
to index  
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Durante los últimos días varios estudiantes universitarios han venido desarrollando una serie de actos, que a juzgar por su naturaleza, tienen una íntima relación con el movimiento Nacionalista en la isla. El día 19 de marzo de 1948, reunidos en el Salón de Estudios Generales, una asamblea de Estudiantes aprobó una resolución "condenando la conscripción militar de los puertorriqueños, por entender que la misma es una abierta violación a la expresión nacional puertorriqueña" y que "esta asamblea declara resistir al servicio militar y se compromete solemnemente a no acudir al reclamo de sangre del imperio". Son los líderes de este movimiento los estudiantes Venancio Medina, Julio A. Flores, Abilio César López y Luis Garrastegui. Véase que el Sr. Albizu Campos en su discurso pronunciado en Ponce el día 21 de marzo de 1948 hizo público reconocimiento a los estudiantes universitarios por haber tomado tal acuerdo y además que el Sr. Albizu Campos constantemente está aconsejando desde la tribuna que ningún puertorriqueño coopere ni se inscriba con el Servicio Militar Obligatorio. El Congreso de Juventudes Puertorriqueñas integrado por estudiantes de toda la isla, designó en su última reunión un comité Ejecutivo Provisional siendo su Presidente Juan Noriega Maldonado, estudiante de la Universidad de P.R. y presidente a la vez del Consejo de Estudiantes de dicho Centro. Según información obtenida dicho Consejo de Juventudes se reunirá dentro de poco también para aprobar una resolución "declarando resistir al servicio militar y comprometiéndose a no acudir al reclamo de sangre del imperio."

Durante los últimos días un grupo de estudiantes universitarios, entre ellos, Juan Noriega Maldonado, Julio A. Flores y José M. Tejada han venido gestionando del Rector de la Universidad que les permitiera llevar a dicho centro al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos para dictar una conferencia. Tal petición le fue denegada pero los referidos estudiantes insisten en ello. Ayer circuló una hoja suelta en los terrenos de la universidad, copiando la cual estoy incluyendo, en la que se anuncia que Albizu Campos hablará en la universidad. Mientras se repartían las referidas hojas sueltas, tres cadetes nacionalistas uniformados permanecieron frente a la escuela médica de la universidad.

En vista de estas circunstancias he designado al Agente [redacted] para que esté pendiente de dichas actividades

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~~CONFIDENCIAL~~

SI-94

7 de abril de 1948.

e informe. Dicho agente ha hecho contacto con varias autoridades universitarias cooperando las mismas a los fines de poder determinar cuál habrá de ser la actitud final de los universitarios en relación con el movimiento Nacionalista.

La llamada Federación Nacional de Estudiantes es una filial del Partido Nacionalista dentro de la Universidad. Isolina Rondón, Secretaria del Sr. Albizu Campos y una de las personas más hábiles en la dirección del movimiento nacionalista, volvió a la universidad y allí estudia Ciencias Sociales.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para informar a vuestro honor que el partido Nacionalista celebrará una serie de actos en el pueblo de Cabo Rojo durante el día de mañana, empezando a las 9:00 A.M. Desde el día 5 ordené al Agente [redacted] que se trasladara a dicho pueblo y me tuviera informado del curso del movimiento en aquella ciudad. Acompañado del Agente [redacted] me propongo salir hoy para Cabo Rojo a los fines de estar presente en dichos actos.

El Agente [redacted] permanecerá en la oficina a la orden. El Agente [redacted] regresará mañana del distrito de Aguas Buenas en donde practica una investigación de carácter confidencial y tiene instrucciones de unirse al Agente [redacted] para cubrir los actos a celebrarse por los estudiantes universitarios el próximo jueves y viernes.

[redacted]  
Comdte. Eschadrea - Seguridad Interna.

b7c

- P E R M I S O -

Por la presente se le concede permiso al señor Casimiro Berenguer, Pres. Partido Independentista, Comité de Ponce, para que celebre 14 mítines publicos en la ciudad en los sitios y fechas que a continuación se especifican:

- 1- Bélgica, calle No. 1 Esq. Gran Vía, 12 de abril, 1948.
  - 2- Mariani, Roosevelt Esq. M. Rivera, 13 de abril
  - 3- Villa Esq. Guayanilla (Nuevo Ponce) 15 de abril
  - 4- Calle Central Esq. Victoria, 17 de abril
  - 5- 25 de Enero Esq. Victoria, 18 de abril
  - 6- Arenas Esq. Méndez Vigo, 19 de abril
  - 7- Atocha Esq. Agua, 20 de abril
  - 8- Mayor Esq. Calle 4, Pueblito Nuevo, 22 de abril
  - 9- Callejón Puerto Rico Esq. Virtud, 23 de abril
  - 10- Ave. Betances, (Coto) Fte. Esq. Concha Clavell, 24 de abril
  - 11- Machuelo al lado Vía Tren, 25 de abril
  - 12- Cuatro Calles, Bda. Antonini, 26 de abril
  - 13- Castillo Esq. Gran Stand, 27 de abril
  - 14- Ave. Hostos entrada Caracoles, 29 de abril
- Dichos mítines empezarán a las siete de la noche.

Este permiso se concede siempre y cuando en el mismo se observen las leyes y Ordenanzas Municipales vigentes en cuanto a Ruidos innecesarios, Orden público, etc. se refiere.

Copia del mismo será enviado al Jefe de Dtto. de la Policía Insular, a los fines pertinentes.

Dado en Ponce, P. R., a 8 de abril de 1948.

AG-mac

Firmado Andres Grillasca  
Alcalde.

1-2132

OFICINA DEL COMANDANTE DEL DISTRITO, P.I., PONCE, P.R.,  
9 de abril de 1948.

Copia es remitida al Jefe de la Policía Insular y al Comdte. de Zona, P.I., de PONCE, para su conocimiento.

(Pdo.) JUAN E. ADMAES  
Jefe Distrito, P.I., 4ta. Clase.  
Comandante del Distrito.

tp/

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
1/4/648

Abril 13, 1948.

Copia referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., y al Agente Especial, Negdo. Investigación Federal, F.B.I., San Juan, P.R., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante P. I.

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FBI

**AGENCIA REGULAR DE PUERTO RICO**  
**Distrito de Incubala, P.R.**

**Nra. 837.**

**Abril 18 de 1948.**

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DATE 5/11/81 BY 40247 NLS EP/L

**De :** Jefe de Distrito, P.R.  
**A :** Jefe de la Policía Auxiliar.  
**Asunto :** Asistencia del Partido Independiente.

1- En el día de hoy, entre 2:00 y 5:45 P.M., y en el Barrio Cayabo de Incubala, P.R., en la casa del señor Raul Compañón, se llevó a cabo una Asistencia del Partido Independiente, habiendo hecho uso de la palabra desde una tribuna, la señora Lucina Santiago y los señores Manolito Abreu Castillo, Fernando Milán Jr., Alcalde de Aguadilla y Baltasar Quiñones Ríos, Representante a la Cámara.

2- En su ordenaria discutieron ampliamente sobre los problemas actuales de la Isla y que ellos creen que en dicha reunión es la Independencia; siempre criticaron severamente las acciones del Partido Popular.

3- Existieron por varias ocasiones de que la Independencia es la única forma en que nuestros hijos podrían evitar ir a las guerras en que Estados Unidos estuviera envueltos y que por tal motivo para salvar a nuestros hijos deberíamos votar por dicha Independencia.

( CONTINUA EN LA HOJA NO. II )

58

Nº. 837.  
Cont.-

Nota II.

Abril 18 de 1948.

4- Entre las personas que se encontraban en la orilla de la carretera y las que podían verse en el balcón de la casa, pudo considerarse que aproximadamente eran como noventa.

5- Fue atendido este acto por el suscriptor y los guardias [REDACTED] terminando dentro del mayor orden.

Jip/jc.

  
Juan I. Pla Bermúdez  
Jefe de Distrito, P.R. - Gen. Clase.

CC. Comdte. de Zona, P.R.-AGUADILLA.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 4-26-48

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-N  
100-4014

The meeting of 4-12-48, University of Puerto Rico theatre was that in which unity of ideas and purposes was achieved by the insurgent students, and was that called in a leaflet bearing the name of JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO as president of the student body. This meeting was called for 4:30 P.M.

Temporarily possessed (and made available through ONI) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OGA [REDACTED]

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DATE 6/11/00 BY 60267NLSBP/LM

ce It is suggested [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
APR 27 1948		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
ROUTED TO [REDACTED]		

Director, FBI

4/28/48

SAC, San Juan

American Youth Congress, Mexico  
Foreign Political Matters

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/14/00 BY 60267NLS/EP/

On 2/15/48 a Congreso Puertorriqueño de Juventudes (Puerto Rican Youth Congress) was formed at San Juan, Puerto Rico with Juan Noriega Maldonado, president. NORIEGA was until recently the president of the student body, University of Puerto Rico, at Rio Piedras. The congress adopted resolutions demanding the independence of Puerto Rico; denouncing President Truman and the American Congress as enemies of Puerto Rico (re possible selective service reinstitution); condemning Chilean "persecution" of Pablo Neruda (Chilean communist); condemning the United States Navy occupation of Vieques, (Insular territory in which the United States Navy plans training facilities); demanding the use of Spanish in Insular schools; and expressing jubilation over the return to Puerto Rico of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The following were named delegates to the Youth Congress, at that time scheduled for Caracas, Venezuela:

Juan Noriega-Maldonado  
Jorge Luis Landring  
Julio César López  
José Miguel Tejada  
Juan Mari-Bras

(Source: Internal Security Squad, Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico.)

PANA records reflect that JUAN MARI BRAS departed San Juan on Flight 222, 4/24/48, via Cuba, destined to arrive at Mexico City, Flight 566 on 4/25/48.

PANA advised on 4/27/48 that JOSE MIGUEL TEJADA canceled a similar reservation. However, the same source advised on 4/28/48 that TEJADA renewed his reservation, and departs 4/28/48 on Flight 226 for Miami, leaves Miami at 9:30 A.M., 4/29/48, and arrives in Mexico City that day at 2:30 P.M.

No information is possessed reflecting travel by the other members of the delegation above described.

100-4014-513

Memo to the Director  
Re: American Youth Congress, Mexico  
Foreign Political Matters

4/28/48

EL MUNDO newspaper, San Juan, 4/27/48, stated MARI BRAS, as delegate, carried a bronze plaque inscribed with the date (12/15/47) when the Puerto Rican flag was raised over the University of Puerto Rico. It is noted that JUAN MARI BRAS and JORGE LUIS LANDINO were among those expelled 12/16/47 from the University of Puerto Rico for having lowered the American flag to replace it with the popularly described Nationalist flag on the arrival of Albino Campos.

EL MUNDO, 4/27/48, reported that JOSE BELEN TRUJILLO and JULIO A. FLORES also plan attendance at the congress. PANA records reflect no reservations pending in their names. TRUJILLO is a highschool student and associates with those individuals. Suspension is now pending against TEJADA and FLORES by the University for their having participated in a disturbance of 4/14/48 which was led by JUAN MARI BRAS, JORGE LUIS LANDINO, and one JOSE GIL DE LAMARETH (who was expelled on 12/15/47), their manifestations seeking the readmission of those expelled students, and demanding the resignation of the University Chancellor. The University was closed by the Chancellor 4/14/48 due to the disturbance and is scheduled to reopen 5/2/48.

This information is forwarded reflecting upon the participation of delegates from Puerto Rico at this congress.

AG:GEH  
109-0  
cc-100-4011  
100-5159



FBI

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SI-96

DECLASSIFIED BY 10267 NLS/EP/14  
ON 5/1/20San Juan, Puerto Rico  
13 de abril de 1948.*D. G. Lillies*  
*E. Wright*

## MEMORANDUM AL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

Ampliando mis informaciones anteriores sobre incidentes en la Universidad de Puerto Rico relacionadas con el deseo de los estudiantes universitarios de llevar a dicho centro al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos, Presidente del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico y de no inscribirse para el Servicio Militar Obligatorio, se permite informar lo siguiente:

El día 19 de marzo de 1948 previa autorización del Sr. Alegria, Rector del Colegio de Varones, concedida a Juan Noriega Maldonado, Presidente del Consejo de Estudiantes de la Universidad, se celebró una asamblea de Estudiantes en el Salón de Estudios Sociales, en la cual se acordó resistir el servicio militar obligatorio y se juramentaron no acudir a inscribirse. Fue nombrado un comité de estudiantes universitarios con instrucciones de hacer propaganda para que nadie se inscribiera en P.R. y celebrar actos encaminados a lograr esos propósitos. Los estudiantes designados fueron Julio A. Flores, Luis A. Garrastegui, Venancio Medina Méndez, José M. Tolada, Enito Méndez y Julio César López. Inmediatamente de nombrado este comité el mismo anunció que celebraría un acto público condenando el servicio militar obligatorio, y para aconsejar que nadie se inscribiera. Acordaron celebrar este acto el jueves 8 de abril de 1948 a las 10:00 A.M. Obtuvieron autorización verbal del Sr. Gustavo Agrait, Ayudante del Rector de la Universidad, quien les indicó que podían celebrar el acto frente a la estatua de Eugenio María de Hostos, dentro de los terrenos de la Universidad. Más tarde, los dirigentes del movimiento decidieron posponer el acto para el viernes 9 de abril de 1948. Obtuvieron de nuevo permiso del Sr. Agrait. En esta ocasión radicaron una solicitud por escrito suscrita por Luis A. Garrastegui, Julio A. Flores y Venancio Medina. Copia de esta petición está archivada en esta oficina. Pero a última hora los organizadores del acto acordaron posponer el acto para una fecha que anunciarían en su oportunidad.

La petición para llevar al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos a la Universidad de P.R. fue radicada por Juan Noriega Maldonado, Presidente del Consejo de Estudiantes. Fue dirigida al Rector Sr. Jaime Benítez y solicitaba el teatro de la Universidad. Esta solicitud fue referida a la Junta de Teatro de dicho centro, la cual por voz de su presidente, Sr. Gustavo Agrait, resolvió la misma desfavorablemente. El Sr. Noriega Maldonado continuó insistiendo y en abril 6 de 1948 reunió la Junta del Consejo de Estudiantes y solicitó tanto del Rector como de la Junta de Teatro que revocaran su deci-

Δ speech -  
no!

Student Council  
meeting 4/6

100-4014-314-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SI-96

13 de abril de 1948.

sión anterior y permitieran que el Sr. Albizu Campos fuera a la Universidad a pronunciar una conferencia. Pero la decisión anterior fue sostenida y la petición denegada de nuevo.

De nuevo el Sr. Noriega Maldonado continuó haciendo gestiones para que el Sr. Albizu Campos fuera a la Universidad. El día 7 de abril de 1948 hizo circular una hoja suelta por los terrenos de la universidad invitando a una magna asamblea del estudiantado en la cual alegaba tratarían siete asuntos, entre ellos la expulsión de los estudiantes Juan Mari Brás, Jorge Luis Landring, Pelegrín García, José Gil de Llanadri y Rector Lugo, cargos formulados contra el Professor Héctor I. Vincenty; problema de la escuela de medicina; protesta de los estudiantes de farmacia; negativo del Rector Benítez ante proyectada conferencia del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos; negativa del rector Benítez a celebración de asamblea estudiantil dentro del recinto universitario y reglamento del Estudiante. Esta hoja suelta está archivada en esta oficina. Solicitó Noriega Maldonado permiso para usar el teatro de la universidad pero éste le fue negado. Ante esta negativa Noriega Maldonado, Julio Flores, Luis Carrastegui, Venancio Medina, Julio César López, José M. Tejada y Patricio Laurel procedieron a distribuir una hoja suelta suscrita por Juan Noriega Maldonado, invitando para una asamblea a celebrarse el viernes 9 de abril de 1948, a las 1:30 P.M. frente a la Torre de la Universidad. Para esta reunión no tenía dichos estudiantes permiso de las autoridades universitarias. Fue la distribución de esta hoja suelta la que activó una agresión de parte del estudiante Antonio Estévez Iturrino contra José Florencio Picó, al negarse el estudiante Picó a coger una de dichas hojas. Antonio Estévez Iturrino, estudiante universitario es Presidente de la Federación Nacional de Estudiantes, filial organizada del Partido Nacionalista, dentro de la Universidad de P.R.

Con motivo de este incidente el Rector procedió a llamar a los dirigentes del movimiento solicitando de ellos desistieran de la celebración del acto y prometiéndoles cederles el teatro universitario para celebrar su asamblea. Esta asamblea se celebró el día 12 de abril de 1948 en dicho teatro, empezando el acto a las 4:30 P.M.

El día 6 de abril de 1948 fueron sorprendidos los estudiantes Patricio Laurel, Juan Noriega Maldonado, Venancio Medina Méndez y Julio Flores, repartiendo en los terrenos de

4/7  
no meeting  
announced

1:30 PM  
4/9 meeting  
no permission  
from Maldonado  
front of tone

Theatre  
meeting 4:30  
4/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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La Universidad hojas sueltas que leían "ALBIZU CAMPOS HABLARA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD." Al ser sorprendidos por los guardines de la universidad estos dijeron no tener permiso de las autoridades universitarias pero al ser llevados a presencia del Sr. Agrait, ayudante del rector, éste dijo que él los había autorizado para ello. El guardián [redacted] informó que mientras se repartían dichas hojas sueltas tres individuos vistiendo el uniforme de cadete del llamado ejército libertador estaban estacionados frente a la escuela modelo de la Universidad. Informa además que esos tres cadetes andaban en el auto [redacted] y fueron los que trajeron dichas hojas sueltas en dicho carro. Según los records del Departamento del Interior este automóvil pertenece a [redacted] residente en [redacted] Santo Key, es marca Buick, Lejan, modelo de 1940, color verde, motor [redacted]. El día 8 de abril de 1948 ocho cadetes del llamado ejército libertador, cerca de las 5:30 P.M. salieron del Parque Convalecencia de Río Piedras, caminaron hasta la fotografía del Valla, situada en la calle Georgetown de aquella ciudad y luego fueron a otra fotografía en la plaza de recreo de aquel pueblo, donde se retrataron. La impresión del informante es que estos cadetes podían tener alguna relación con los últimos incidentes universitarios.

El día 7 de abril de 1948 fueron sorprendidos repartiéndose hojas sueltas sin la debida autorización los estudiantes Juan Noriega Maldonado, Julio César López y Luis Garrastegui. Al ser llevados de nuevo ante el Sr. Agrait, éste dijo que aunque no lo estaban por escrito, lo estaban verbalmente autorizados para hacer tal cosa, por él.

El día 9 de abril de 1948 cerca de las 9:00 A.M. capturaron a reunirse estudiantes en los pasillos de la universidad cerca de la Torre, entre ellos los líderes de los últimos movimientos universitarios, Juan Noriega Maldonado, Julio Flores y José Gil de Lamadrid, estudiante expulsado de la Universidad y quien según la orden de expulsión no podía utilizar ninguno de los servicios y facilidades de la universidad, incluyendo los salones de estudio y biblioteca. "e vez en cuando daban vivas a la República y a Albizu Campos. A las 10:15 A.M. el joven Juan Noriega Maldonado improvisó un mitin dentro del pasillo de la Torre. Este empezó su discurso alegando que aprovechaba el permiso otorgado a otros estudiantes para reunirse ese mismo día y a aquella hora para protestar del servicio militar obliga-

cadet brought  
thruway

Auto license  
1448  
13095

b7c

4/9

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torio, cuyo acto había sido suspendido. Hizo un relato de las gestiones hechas por él ante el Rector para conseguir que se autorizara al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos ir a la universidad a dictar una conferencia. Leyó una carta del Rector por lo que no permitía el uso del teatro de la universidad pero les prometía darles el mismo para el día 12 de abril de 1948 a las 4:30 P.M. Al terminar de hablar pidió a los concurrentes al acto que se trasladaran a otro sitio frente a la Torre de la Universidad. Allí fue presentado e hizo uso de la palabra el Ldo. Angel Crúz Crúz, líder nacionalista, quien no es estudiante de dicha universidad. Dijo éste que mientras él fue estudiante allí se había distinguido por sus luchas en favor de la independencia, que durante siete (7) años había sido estudiante de la universidad; que a pesar de que hoy no lo era se consideraba como un estudiante; que hoy con orgullo era abogado cuya preparación la había obtenido en "esa universidad." Siguió diciendo que mientras estuvo allí nunca tuvo miedo de nada; que siempre fue un líder y que hubo ocasiones en que por la fuerza sacó estudiantes de los salones para que concurrieran a las asambleas. Que nadie se atrevió nunca decirle nada. Exhortó a los estudiantes allí presente a que no tuvieran miedo a nada; que cuando fueran a celebrar un acto y se le negara el permiso, ellos, con todo el valor que caracteriza a los puertorriqueños, supieran reclamar sus derechos y si fuere necesario, echar de su poltrona al dictador de la Universidad Sr. Jaime Benítez. En varias ocasiones invitó a los estudiantes a que se rebelaran, que no estuvieran por más tiempo dejándose engañar de "Benítez" y sus alicates. Llamó al Rector en distintas ocasiones Dictador, Cacique y a sus subalternos "alicates, aduladores y almuclos." Refirió que el Rector se había olvidado de su historial pasado y se negaba a permitir que el hombre más grande de la historia de P.R. el maestro Pedro Albizu Campos fuera a la universidad." Citó el artículo 25 de la ley Universitaria y dijo que el Rector estaba pisoteando la referida ley al promulgar el nuevo reglamento prohibiendo la libertad de prensa, de palabra y de pensamiento dentro de la universidad, así como la fijación de cartelones, distribución de hojas sueltas, etc.

Al terminar de hablar Angel Crúz Crúz, el joven Noriega Maldonado pidió a sus compañeros que se trasladaran a la Placita de Hostes, para continuar el mitin toda vez que ellos no querían interrumpir las labores universitarias. Una vez allí hizo uso de la palabra el estudiante José M. Fejaña, Vice-Presidente del Consejo de Estudiantes y uno de los dirigentes del movimiento para la no inscripción militar.



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13 de abril de 1948.

En su discurso aconsejó a los estudiantes varones a que no se inscribieran para el servicio militar obligatorio si éste era impuesto de nuevo por la nación americana. Dijo que esperaban que todos los varones no cumplieran con dicha ley pues "así el imperio yanqui tendría que pensar lo que iba a hacer cuando se diera cuenta de que eran miles y miles los que no querían ir a la guerra; que si por el contrario dos o tres resistían al imperio era completamente fácil mandarlos a la cárcel." Que ya él y otros más habían estado peleando por la libertad de los pueblos oprimidos "esperanzados en que la nación americana, resolvería al terminar dicha guerra, el sistema colonial de P.R. y que ha sido ni sorpresa que en vez de resolver el problema puertorriqueño, piensan aprobar otra ley con el fin de volvernos a enviar a pelear de nuevo por una causa que no es la nuestra y por la cual yo no siento." Finalmente dijo que nadie debía concurrir a inscribirse y que demostraran que no tenían miedo.

Cerca de las 11:00 A.M. el joven Juan Boriega Maldonado procedió a repartir un manifiesto entre los estudiantes censurando fuertemente a las autoridades universitarias, copia del cual está archivado en esta oficina.

Después hizo uso de la palabra el estudiante expulsado de la universidad José Gil de Lamadrid. Atacó fuertemente al rector de la universidad "por estar persiguiendo al estudiantado." Dijo que la universidad en vez de ser un campo de estudio se había convertido en un campo de concentración; que estaban ellos rodeados de guardias de la universidad y por el jefe de estos, Sr. Carlos Patterne. Que él tenía información de que la universidad estaba llena de policías insulares, vestidos de paisano espionando las actuaciones de los estudiantes. Pero que a él nada le asustaba; que nada le hacía coger miedo y que estaba dispuesto a soportarlo todo siempre que fuera en bien de la patria. Que mientras la universidad estaba en tal estado de sitio y hasta que el mismo no cesara, aquello no debía llamarse casa de estudios y el campo de concentración. Que el resultado de eso sería que en día no lejano el estudiantado se rebelara y echara fuera al cacique Benítez de la Universidad.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SI-96

13 de abril de 1948.

*Información*  
El próximo orador lo fue el profesor universitario José Ferrer. Dedicó su discurso a hablar de la paz. Dijo que P.R. era un país amante de la paz, que estuvo representado en la última guerra por unos 60,000 soldados quienes pelearon por un mundo mejor, por un mundo de paz. Que él no se explicaba como un Señor llamado Truman se había atrevido pedir a la nación que volviera a otra guerra sangrienta en la cual se perderían miles y miles de vidas inocentes que nada tenían que ver con sus ambiciones de poder. Que debían valerse de cualquier otro medio para no volver de nuevo a verse envueltos en otra guerra. Explicó que si bien es verdad que los Puertorriqueños son amantes de la paz eran también amantes de defender su patria a cualquier costo como ya antes lo habían demostrado varios patriotas puertorriqueños. Que había que recordar a Pachín Martín, quien en unión a José Martí luchó por la independencia de Cuba. Dijo que a mediados de esta última guerra él había hecho una plegaria en favor de la paz y que en aquel momento la repetía "para que no se materializaran los deseos de Truman, jefe de la mal llamada Gran Democracia."

*(V)*  
El próximo orador lo fue el profesor universitario José Emilio González. Se manifestó contrario a las actuaciones del Rector a quien clasificó dictador tipo Hitler. Dijo que el rector se había concretado a amenazar y confundir a los estudiantes. "Pero con órdenes drásticas y dictatoriales no iba a conseguir que el estudiantado que quiere la independencia se amilanara; que por el contrario estaba buscando que los estudiantes se levantaran en rebelión y llegarán hasta la violencia. Exhortó a los estudiantes a continuar luchando por la independencia de la "patria" para ver si algún día en verdad la universidad podía llamarse Universidad de P.R."

Este acto terminó a la 1:30 P.M.

*hashtag on table*  
Según estaba anunciado, en el día de ayer, entre las horas de 4:30 P.M. a 6:00 P.M. en el teatro de la Universidad, se celebró la anunciada asamblea de los estudiantes universitarios. La mesa presidencial estaba adornada con la bandera insignia del partido Nacionalista, colocada allí por el estudiante Juan Koriega Maldonado, Presidente del Consejo de Estudiantes. Ocupaban sitio en la misma los estudiantes Koriega Maldonado, José M. Mejada, Angel M. Rodríguez Lozada y Julio Flores. También ocupaban sitios en la mesa de la presidencia Jorge Luis Landin y José Gil de Madrid, estudiantes universitarios expulsados, Manolo Hernández, cantante cubano, Enrique Avilés, pianista y Pedro Flores, compositor puertorriqueño. Luis Rodríguez Olmo, pelotero puertorriqueño fue invitado

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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de honor en el proceso. Entre los concurrentes estaba también el ldo. Francisco Hernández Vargas, uno de los más destacados líderes nacionalistas, quien no es estudiante ni pertenece al claustro universitario.

La primera resolución fue presentada por el estudiante José M. Lejades proponiendo un paro de 24 horas como protesta a las últimas actuaciones de la administración universitaria, y para declarar persona non-grata al Rector Benítez. Fueron aprobadas ambas y el paro tendrá lugar cañama miércoles, durante todo el día. El estudiante Luis A. Carrastegui presentó otra resolución "para reafirmarse una vez más en la actitud de no inscribirse para el servicio militar obligatorio, ya que hemos tomado parte en dos guerras y hasta la fecha no se ha resuelto nuestro sistema colonial." Fue aprobada. La asamblea aprobó otra resolución para continuar las gestiones encaminadas a conseguir que se permita al Sr. Pedro Albizu Campos dictar una conferencia en la universidad.

Jorge Luis Landino, estudiante expulsado pronunció breves palabras criticando al rector. Dijo que el "rector está cortando cabezas pero que continuara cortando cabezas hasta que la cuchilla de la guillotina se cabote al cortar la cabeza del Rector Benítez."

A esta asamblea asistieron unos 2000 estudiantes. Al terminar la misma y frente a la entrada del teatro universitario los concurrentes quemaron copias del nuevo reglamento universitario. Dieron vivas a Albizu Campos, "abajo Benítez y fuera Benítez."

Todos estos actos fueron atendidos muy discretamente por el Agente [REDACTED] auxiliado por los Agentes [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]  
Comdr. "Escuadrón-Seguridad Interna."

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 5-5-48

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-NALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/11/78 BY 60327MJS  
EP/LSH

This will record known communist activity in the present University of Puerto Rico student rebellion.

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] according to  
University difficulties.

[REDACTED] he had not been taking part.

[REDACTED] they did not want the  
movement to be called a communist one. The "passive" attitude [REDACTED] was attacked

[REDACTED] and therefore might as well act. The matter was then dropped.

[REDACTED] whether it would be possible to get some of  
the students to participate in the UGT May Day parade. [REDACTED] there  
was a student strike in progress [REDACTED] might contact mem-  
bers of the Circulo de Estudios Sociales. It is noted that no student official rep-  
resentation appeared in the parade and if some marchers were students they were [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] participating as individuals.[REDACTED] discuss [REDACTED] action  
on 5-3-48 as the university was to reopen that date and there would be a picket line.  
It was agreed [REDACTED] -not, cross the picket line, or attend classes as to do so

It was resolved that [REDACTED]

In the discussion [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] among the students.

It is noted that newspaper accounts of the 5-3-48 and 5-4-48 university events fail  
to note any leading activity on his party. The only other known party action was one  
item in the last issue of LA SEMANA, party bulletin, advising the students not to fore-  
go their demands (see 100-20C).[REDACTED] not  
Re newspaper same name.  
AC

100-4014-515

JW

AS

70

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 5-8-48

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-NALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/76 BY 60247NLS  
EPILSK

This is a continuation of information submitted re communist organizational attitude re present student strike at university.

"VANGUARDIA DEL PUEBLO" issue of May, 1948, just released, in editorial, demanded the opening of the university, hence was written some days ago. However, it accuses LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN of continuing his colonial attitude and of ordering a campaign against the patriotic leadership of professors and students of the university. It stated that the first provocation instigated by him was the denial of a speech by ALBIZU CAMPOS at the university despite appearances heretofore of persons of various political ideologies including fascists and falangists. It said the second provocation was the placing of police groups in the grounds of the university. It said the students did not rise to this provocation by committing an act of violence which would have given the police an opportunity to repress them by some type of fascist savagery. It stated that a third provocation was the closing of the university, done under cover of the excuse of communism and fascism. It called the chancellor a renegade nationalist, and said that the university should be freed of MUÑOZ who with his small army aspires "a WINSHIP". The editorial called for the opening of the university and the end of provocations.

b7D [redacted] which contains many principal party leaders, met at headquarters [redacted] was not present. At the close of the meeting [redacted] going out to Rio Piedras to watch. The meeting ended at 10:00 P.M. During its proceedings and in a discussion of the university situation, [redacted] said that all communists should have the same answer to any question re the cause of the disturbance. She asked those present what answer they would give if asked. Some said, according to [redacted] that the trouble began when the Nationalist Flag was flown and lowered on the arrival of ALBIZU CAMPOS, others said it began when the chancellor and because the chancellor refused permission for a speech by ALBIZU on the campos. [redacted]

b7D [redacted] then advised the group that if a question is asked of a member of the communist party re the cause of the university disturbance the member should reply that it was caused by the present colonial system and that all factions whatever their principal objective agree on that. He also added that in his opinion the Chancellor added to the trouble when he went against his promise that the university would open without the presence of police, but instead many were on the grounds.

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Jmuna  
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[REDACTED]

Informant said there was no mention re the CARIBBEAN COMMISSION meeting scheduled for Puerto Rico and he has heard nothing about it among members to date, this 5-7-48.

Reporter JOSE ORTIZ VAZQUEZ of EL UNIVERSAL, issue 5-5-48 re the university stated that on 5-4-48 CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, among others, spoke to a group of students in front of Torre Roosevelt, Rio Piedras, inviting them to establish a picket line in front of the university, with posters, to inform the people of their demands. EL UNIVERSAL of 5-6-48 printed a statement sent them by CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS in which he is quoted as referring to EL UNIVERSAL editorial of Wednesday (5-5-48) which he states gave the impression that the student protest was the work of "agitator" communists. He stated that his status as president of the communist party does not affect his individual rights as a student at the university. He said that it is well known that he was precluded many times from speaking because the student leaders of the movement did not want their work categorized as communist. He said there is merely a spontaneous determination, unanimous among the students, of not wanting a "colonial chancellor such as BENITEZ". He said that even before he was a student there the spokesman for the government which follows the reactionary politics of TRUMAN always tried to confuse the students and the public with "communist cunning". He said the students do not need the communists to succeed in this difficulty, but that the communists would be with them in this just struggle "giving our aid and our assistance to the student cause".... "The triumph of the students will be a triumph for Puerto Rico".



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 5-8-48

Time: 12:40 P.M.

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-NALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/80 BY 10267NLS/EL  
LH

At noon today I interviewed Col H. R. SIMMONS, formerly commanding Ft. Brooke and now retired and assistant to General RAUL ESTEVES, Puerto Rico National Guard. He said that a conference was held last evening at the Fortaleza with General PORTER, the Governor, LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, Col. ROIG, "and others" to discuss the university situation and in particular a report submitted by the Insular Police that a group of veterans were going to attack the university that night and burn the buildings.

Col. ROIG advised the Governor that his men have been working 24 hours daily, that they are exhausted and require relief, if they are to continue. It was indicated that this weekend would be a critical one. As a result, it was agreed to muster part of the national guard. General ESTEVES left the meeting and called Col SIMMONS to national guard headquarters. With the use of telephone and messengers from police cuartels where there were no phones the various troop commanders were alerted and by last evening some units in the Island were already and waiting transportation.

Four companies have been called, one ordnance (trucks, transportation, etc.) and three rifle companies with personnel numbered as follows: 162, 149, 170 and 107 to total about 588 men. This is only a portion of the national guard. They are not going to be used unless decided, but will be and most have already arrived to be quartered at national guard headquarters, San Juan. They have not been told the reason. Newspaper reporters have been calling national guard headquarters stating that concentrations and movements of troops have been observed and asking the reason. They are being advised that this is routine training and that it was originally set for tomorrow but it being Mother's Day the date was advanced to today. The troops will remain at the headquarters unless it is decided to utilize them for university guard duty to relieve the police. They will remain until disbanded at a yet unknown date. Tomorrow, Sunday the 9th they will receive training under Col. WILSON P. COLBERG.

General ESTEVES returned to his office during the writer's presence and reiterated these circumstances. He said that Col. COLBERG is with Col ROIG at the present time making a physical survey of the university area in preparation for eventuality. General ESTEVES said that there is the problem of police exhaustion hence this muster but no decision for their use has yet been reached or needed at the present time.

In the writer's presence General ESTEVES told Col SIMMONS that he had on his own responsibility ordered a cook and cooking facilities and other comforts to be placed at the disposal of the police at the university as the men on guard there have neither food nor places to sleep. He said that he had told the governor there is expense in such a present muster of troops and a rough estimate of \$6,000 was mentioned for three days. The governor said to go ahead and that a special bill would be prepared for the necessary funds therefor. One difficulty is ready cash as the army requires cash for food purchases. However all is going ahead as above.

100-4614-517  
MAY 8 1948  
SAN JUAN OFFICE



I explained to General ESTEVES and to Col SIMMONS that we have no active investigative interest in university matters but nevertheless wanted to keep informed on developments. General ESTEVES said he clearly understands our position and wants to keep us informed. He remarked that in that regard General HERSHEY had recently informed him in the United States that they had been informed by the FBI that "CAMPOS" in Puerto Rico had come out against selective service, and he said that apparently FBI in Washington had made that information available to General HERSHEY, speaking in very apparent approval of the incident.

It is noted that Col SIMMONS said prior to the arrival of ESTEVES that it is his understanding that at the Fortaleza last night the group blamed ALBIZU CAMPOS and CORREYER for the university-students difficulties existent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6227 NASED/LH  
ON 5-11-80

SI-110

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
28 de abril de 1948.

MEMORANDUM AL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

Hago referencia al Memorandum Confidencial de Vuestra oficina, fechado en 21 de abril de 1948, relacionado con información suministrada por [redacted] la escuela Modelo de la Universidad, en el sentido de que se estaban pasando telegramas a los estudiantes universitarios para una gran concentración en Río Piedras y la cual habría de efectuarse el viernes 23 de abril de 1948. El Agente [redacted] estuvo a cargo de esta investigación informando lo siguiente:

Fue entrevistada [redacted] la escuela Modelo de la Universidad, quien dijo que ella había oído rumores de que se estaban enviando mensajes entre estudiantes de Río Piedras y de la isla. Explicó que nunca oyó decir que fueran telegramas. De acuerdo con los rumores existentes, según la testigo, dicha concentración de estudiantes habría de celebrarse el lunes 18 de abril de 1948 y no el viernes 23 de abril de 1948. [redacted] informó que solamente se trataba de simples rumores y no pudo señalar persona alguna a quien ella hubiese oído decir tal cosa.

La testigo es amiga íntima de la telegrafista de Río Piedras. La entrevistó a los fines de determinar si si habían cursado telegramas entre estudiantes, contestando la telegrafista que no, que ella estaba muy pendiente a eso y en caso de que se pasasen telegramas entre estudiantes relacionados con la huelga le informaría inmediatamente a la policía.

[redacted] los Guardias Universitarios informó que no sabía nada sobre el asunto. Pero advirtió que las autoridades universitarias ha estado pasando comunicaciones y telegramas de estudiantes universitarios de la isla para que comparezcan a declarar sobre la huelga ocurrida allí. Además el viernes 23 de abril de 1948 se celebró en Río Piedras la asamblea de estudiantes universitarios que son veteranos. Cabe la posibilidad de que entre ellos se cursaran comunicaciones y que ello diera motivo a los rumores circulantes ya que ni el día 18 ni el 23 de abril de 1948 ocurrió concentración alguna de estudiantes en Río Piedras.

[redacted]  
Comdte. Esquadron-Seguridad Interna.

100-4014-518

7-13-14

1/2/916.

PONCE, P. R., ABRIL 26 48.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/00 BY 1020 NLS/EPH

OFICINA DEL JEFE DE DISTRITO, P.I.

DE: JEFE DE DISTRITO, P. I., PONCE.  
A: JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN.  
ASUNTO: MEETING DE ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS EN LA PLAZA LUIS MUÑOZ RIVERA DE PONCE, P. R.

1.- TENGO A BIEN INFORMARLE QUE AYER, 25 DE ABRIL DE 1948, COMENZANDO A LAS 8:00 P.M. Y TERMINANDO A LAS 11:40 P.M., SE LLEVÓ A EFECTO UN MEETING PÚBLICO, AUSPICADO POR LA LLAMADA "CRUZADA ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA" CON UNA CONCURRENCIA APROXIMADA DE 500 PERSONAS, PREVIO PERMISO CONCEDIDO A LOS EFECTOS POR EL HON. ANDRÉS GRILLASCA, ALCALDE DE ESTA CIUDAD, Y EN EL CUAL HICIERON USO DE LA PALABRA LOS SIGUIENTES EX-ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS:

- 1-ETANISLAO LUGO
- 2-CÁDIDO ROSA GUZMÁN
- 3-LUIS GARRASTESUI
- 4-JORGE LUIS LANDING
- 5-RAFAEL VIERA MEDINA
- 6-HARRY GARCÍA DOMINICET
- 7-JOSÉ GIL DE LA MADRID

2.- ESTE MEETING SE CONDUJO EN ORDEN, BAJO LA VIGILANCIA DE LA POLICIA, BAJO EL MANO DEL SUSCRIBIENTE Y SUPERVISIÓN DEL COMANDANTE DE LA ZONA, CAPITÁN [REDACTED] b7C

3.- SE LIMITARON ESTOS ORADORES A INFORMAR A LA COMUNIDAD PONCEÑA DE LA HISTORIA UNIVERSITARIA HASTA EL MOMENTO MISMO DE SUS EXPULSIONES DE LAS AULAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, INCLUYENDO LOS SUCESOS DEL 14 DE LOS CONRIENTES; A ESTABLECER LA CULPA DE TODO LO OCURRIDO EN LAS ACTUACIONES DEL RECTOR DE LA UNIVERSIDAD; A PROTESTAR POR EL CIERRE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD; A CONDENAR LA PRESENCIA DE LA POLICIA INSULAR EN LOS TERRENOS DEL CAMPUS UNIVERSITARIO; A SOLICITAR QUE DIGNAS FUERZAS SEAN REMOVIDAS DEL MISMO ANTES DE LA REAPERTURA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, Y A RECAUDAR POR COLECTA PÚBLICA DINERO PARA PROSEGUIR LA CAMPAÑA.

4.- LOS ORADORES QUE MÁS SE DESTACARON EN SUS PERORACIONES FUERON: JOSÉ GIL DE LA MADRID, QUIEN HIZO HISTORIA DE SUS FUNDACIONES EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO; DIJO ENTRE OTROS COSAS HABER SIDO EXPULSADO POR HACER CAMPAÑA EN FAVOR DE SU IDEAL, QUE SE MANIFESTÓ EN EL SENTIDO DE LA FELICIDAD DE PUERTO RICO A TRAVÉS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA, Y QUE ÉL NO VOLVERÍA A LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO HASTA TANTO ~~SEXEN~~ ÉSTA NO LLEVARE EL NOMBRE DE-

51920

PLIEGO NUMERO DOS.

"UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL PUERTORRIQUEÑA" Y QUE EN SUS ACTOS SE  
IZARA EN FORMA PERMANENTE EL PERCHON NACIONAL "BANDERA PUERTORRI-  
QUEÑA" Y ASEGURARA A SUS COMPAÑEROS QUE EN NO LEJANO DIA ESTE  
MILARDO DE PREPARARIA Y QUE EN FE Y EN ESPERANZA ESTARAN EN SUS  
ESTUDIANTADO VIRIL QUE ALENTADA EN LOCAL Y EL BUL NO PODIA SER  
SUBORDINADO DE NINGUN OTRO.

5.- EL GRACIO QUE CERRÓ EL ACTO FUE JORGE LUIS LARRINO, ES-  
TUVO EN EL USO DE LA PALABRA APROXIMADAMENTE UNA HORA E HICIO RE-  
TORIA DE SUS FUNCIONES COMO REPRESENTANTE DE LOS ESTUDIANTES EN  
LA JUNTA UNIVERSITARIA; ALGO QUE DEBIO A LOS DISPENDIOS CERRADOS  
DE LOS DIBENOS DEL PUEBLO DE PUERTO RICO, ASERTARON LOS EMOLU-  
MENTOS A REESE KOTHWELL, DECANO DE ESTUDIANTES Y OTROS CATERVÍ-  
COS SUBIDOS AL MANDATO DICTATORIAL DEL RECTOR, ASI COMO HACIENDOSE  
SANDUCIAS A FAMILIARES DE SUS ESTOS, COMO LA PLAZA CERRADA AL RE-  
MANDO DE SIGNS DECANO DE ESTUDIANTES CON UN JUEGO CUELLO, Y QUE  
DEBIO A ESTO Y A OTRAS ASUMACIONES DEL RECTOR, EL HABIA SIDO TRA-  
TADO DE SER MILARDO, SOBORNADO Y FINALMENTE AGRADO, PERSECUIDO  
Y REPULSADO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, TOMANDOSE COMO PRETEXTO LA DEFENSA  
QUE EL HABIA DE SUS COMPAÑEROS ESTUDIANTES, QIL DE LA MADRID Y  
OTROS, AL ESTOS IZAR LA BANDERA PUERTORRIQUEÑA EN LA TORRE RODRIGUEZ  
EL DIA 15 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1947. ESTE ESTUDIANTE OIA GRACIAS A TODAS  
LAS AUTORIDADES QUE HAN INTERVENIDO HASTA EL PRESENTE EN LOS ASUN-  
TOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, LAS QUE POR SU TACTO Y BUEN JUICIO HAN EVI-  
TADO EL DERRAMAMIENTO DE SANGRE, PERO QUE SI LAS FUERZAS POLICIA-  
CAS PERMANECEN EN EL CAMPUS UNIVERSITARIO, EL NO ASEGURA QUE CON  
SIGMA TRANQUILIDAD QUE EXISTE AHORA, PUEDE PERDURAR, YA QUE SI  
BIEN RECONOCE QUE LA POLICIA INSULAR DE PUERTO RICO ESTÁ DOTADA  
DE HOMBRES PROGRESOS Y CIRCUNSPECTOS, NO ES MENOS CIERTO QUE TAM-  
BIEN LOS HAY EXALTADOS, Y QUE EN IGUALDAD DE CONDICIONES ESTABA LA  
JUVENTUD UNIVERSITARIA, QUE ELLOS EN SU GRAN MAYORIA ERAN ANTES  
DEL ORDEN Y DE LA PAZ, PERO QUE TAMBIEN ENTRE ELLOS HABIA EXALTADOS  
Y EL NO PODIA PREDECIR QUE OCURRIRIA EN EL CAMPUS UNIVERSITARIO  
DE REABRIRSE LA UNIVERSIDAD CON UN CUARTEL DE POLICIAS ARMADOS HAS-  
TA LOS DIENTES; CON ROTENOS, PISTOLAS, REVOLVERES Y BOMBAS LAGRIMO-  
GENAS LISTAS A AMETALLAR A LA JUVENTUD EN UN MOMENTO DADO; QUE  
ELLOS NO ESTARAN DISPUESTOS A REGRESAR A LA UNIVERSIDAD A CONTINUAR  
ESTUDIAR BAJO LA REPRESION Y LAS ARMAS; QUE EL ENTENDIA QUE PARA  
QUE HUBIERA CONVIVENCIA ENTRE EL ESTUDIANTADO Y EL CLAUSTRIO, ERA  
NECESARIO QUE CADA UNA DE LAS PARTES ODIARA EN LO QUE ENTENDIAN  
SU HEREDERO Y QUE A LA POSTRE EL CAUDANTE DE ESTE DILEMA, EL RE-  
CTOR DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, FUERA LANTADO DE LA VIDA.

6.- SE ACOMPAÑA COPIA CERTIFICADA DEL PERMISO OTORGADO POR  
EL HON. ALCALDE DE PONCE, P. R. PARA LA CELEBRACION DE ESTE ACTO.

UEA/EOR.

JUAN E. ADAMS.  
JEFE DITO., P. I. 47A. 61.  
COMANDANTE DEL DISTRITO.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 5-10-48

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-NALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/88 BY 60421NLS/EO  
137

WILSON P. COLBERG, Chase Building, this morning advised that on Saturday morning 5-8-48 he together with General RAUL ESTEVES, both representing the P. R. NATIONAL GUARD and Coronel ROIG had a conference with the governor at the Fortaleza; that the governor indicated favoring the placing of the national guard (see memo 5-8-48 re its mobilization to about 600 men) at the university beginning Sunday morning 5-9-48. Those present argued *against* it and the idea was deferred.

The police at the university were reduced from 400 to 150 commencing Sunday morning. As indicated in reference memo of 5-8-48 these 150 police have comfort assistance from the National Guard and COLBERG said four kitchen units and bedding have been supplied and the police are using the girl's gym for quarters, at the university.

He stated that it is presently planned to give final university examinations at distinct parts of the Island to preclude demonstrations at the university. Thus it is possible that students at Mayaguez will receive examinations there, others will be able to take them at Ponce, Caguas, etc. He said that this will aid to quiet the situation.

On Saturday night, 5-9-48, he with a group of ten officers National Guard made a terrain examination at the university and obtained plans of the grounds from BENITEZ in the event they are called.

He said local newspapers particularly reporters from El Imparcial and El Universal were trying to obtain information Sunday the 9th re the concentration of National Guard and obtained photographs of them in drill from the roofs of nearby buildings.

b7D A separate memo is being prepared on Sunday's interview with [REDACTED] at his home re his observations part of which reflect PIP leadership at the university. Both COLBERG and [REDACTED] (5-10-48) remarked on the apparent organization of the students in strike in that they evade grouping in more than ten persons, keep moving in circles to tire the police, and emit veiled threats of action and indicate over the loud-speakers re intentions to meet "you know the secret meeting place" etc. all with apparent intentions of exciting the police and keeping them on the alert.

COLBERG said that in one instance the loud-speakers announced plans to enter the campus that night (Friday or Saturday) and ROIG withdrew his police so as to allow them in then to capture them, but no one came. This may have been the threat of taking the university and burning some buildings referred to by ROIG and reportedly set for FRI-DAY night past.

100-4014-520	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAY 10 1948	
SAN JUAN OFFICE	
<i>Handwritten signature</i>	FILE <i>Handwritten mark</i>



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, SAN JUAN

FROM : SA GILLIES

SUBJECT: PRO INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO  
SECURITY MATTER - N

DATE: 5-12-48

File 100-943 (JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER) -- 1A-7 contains an 8" x 10" photograph in which appears an excellent likeness of PROFESSOR JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ and FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI.

AG/mmd  
100-4014

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/08 BY 60267NLSB/PLM

100-4014-521	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAY 12 1948	
SAN JUAN OFFICE	
ROUTED TO	178



SAC, San Juan

May 10, 1948

Director, FBI

PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bureau File 64-200-48)  
(San Juan File 100-20)

PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N  
(Bureau File 100-205249)  
(San Juan File 100-4014)

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N  
(Bureau File 62-7721)  
(San Juan File 100-3)

It is contemplated that in the future one copy of your reports in the above cases be furnished to the Department of the Interior. Please, therefore, furnish seven copies on the Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno and six copies on the other two.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/78 BY 60247 NLS/EP/LSY

100	4014	622
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
MAY 13 1948		
SAN JUAN OFFICE		
ROUTED TO <i>West</i>		<i>gn</i>

POLICIA INSULAR DE P. R.  
ZONA DE RIO PIEDRAS

7 B-2  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/14/88 BY 70127 NLS/KP/Lm

No. 59554  
~~CONFIDENCIAL~~

Mayo 1 de 1948.

De : Comandante de Zoon de Rio Piedras.  
A : Jefe de la Policia Insular.  
Asunto : Actividades de estudiantes univer-  
sitarios en huelga.

1- Con referencia al asunto le informo que ayer, a las 4:30 p. m. y 9:00 p. m., respectivamente, fueron arrestados por la policia de este distrito y en esta ciudad los estudiantes expulsados de la Universidad de Puerto Rico José Gil de Lama-drid y Jorge Luis Landin Miranda en virtud de man-damientos de arresto expedidos por el Juez de la Corte Municipal de Rio Piedras, Sección Primera, por un delito de TUMULTO (infracción al artículo 361 en re-lación con el artículo 363 del Código Penal), con fianza de \$1000 en cada caso, por hechos ocurridos en dicho centro docente en abril 14 de 1948. Los de-tenidos fueron ingresados a la Cárcel Municipal de esta ciudad, donde aún permanecen por no haber pres-tado fianza.

2- Tenemos en nuestro poder mandamientos de arresto similares contra Juan Mari Bras y Pelegrín García, quienes no han podido ser arrestados porque el primero, según informes fidedignos, salió de P. R. para Cuba y México y no ha regresado, y el segundo se encuentra fuera de esta localidad en algún punto in-determinado. Se continúa gestionando el diligencia-miento de estas órdenes.

3- No tengo ninguna otra novedad que in-formar en relación con la huelga universitaria.

b7c [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/KP  
ON 5/14/88 BY [REDACTED]

Comandante de Zona.

4014 523	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAY 11 1948	
SAN JUAN OFFICE	
ROUTED <i>[Signature]</i>	FILE <i>[Signature]</i>

**POLICIA - INSULAR**

#1-3850

MAYAGUEZ, 7 de mayo de 1948.

De : Jefe Distrito P. I.  
A : Jefe Policía Insular, SAN JUAN  
Asunto : Mitin Independentista.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/80 BY 1024 JAKS

EP/ham

1.- Tengo el honor de informar que en la noche del día 6 de mayo de 1948, a las 8:30 PM. y en la esquina de las calles Vadi-Cristy de esta municipalidad, se celebró un mitin independentista en el que hicieron uso de la palabra los señores Victor Rivera, Domingo de la Vega, Ldo. Enrique Alcaraz Casablanca y Santiago Mari Ramos.

2.- En sus peroraciones atacaron al regimen americano en Puerto Rico y la política actual por el Gobierno en el poder.

3.- Este acto terminó a las 11:15 P.M. dentro del mayor orden y compostura, habiendo sido atendido por personal policiaco del distrito.

an.

CARLOS RAMOS  
Jefe Distrito Policía Insular

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
Ed. #941/1948 12 de mayo de 1948.

Copias referidas, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, P.R., y al Agente Especial del Departamento de Investigación Federal, (F.B.I.) San Juan, P.R., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO, MAY 12 1948  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, P.I..

7018 524  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
SAN JUAN, P.R.  
ROUTED TO

POLICIA INSULAR DE PUERTO RICO

Hormigueros, Puerto Rico

Nun. 570 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 10 de mayo de 1948

DATE 5/11/70 BY 60247NLS/EP/LS

De : Jefe de Distrito P.I., HORMIGUEROS, P.R.

A : Coronel de la Policía Insular,  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

ASUNTO : Meeting del Partido INDEPENDENTISTA.

1- Anoche 9 de los corrientes y desde las 9:00 P. M. hasta las 10:00 P. M. celebró un meeting de propaganda el partido Independentista frente a la Escalinata de la Iglesia Católica de este pueblo.

2- Habló el joven Francisco Napoleoni quien es el presidente de dicha colectividad en Hormigueros, quien habló acerca de la administración municipal de Hormigueros, acusándolos de des-pilferros de dinero. Luego le siguió en el uso de la palabra el señor DOMINGO VEGA DE Mayaguez, éste defendió el ideal de Independencia y terminó con el caso Universitario, siendo un defensor de la causa de los Estudiantes. El tercero y ultimo en dirigir la palabra fué el Sr. Emilio Soler López de Mayaguez quien en todo su discurso trató sobre la independencia política de Puerto Rico, dejando ver el orador que ellos querían la independencia por los medios pacíficos y en armonía con el Pueblo Americano.

3- El acto fué atendido por el suscribiente y los guardias P.I. # [redacted] y [redacted] P. I. # [redacted] Todo transcurrió en completo orden.

(Fdo.) Monserrate del Toro  
Jefe de Distrito P. I., Sva. Clase

MIT/

CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P. R.  
End. 1/5-525

11 de mayo de 1948. MAY 12 1948.

Referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, SAN JUAN, P. R. y al Agente Especial, Negro, Investigación Federal (P. R. I.), SAN JUAN, P. R. para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Ins.

100	4014	525
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
MAY 12 1948.		

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-SJ-4014-526XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
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FBI/DOJ

83/84

Memo, SAC  
Re: Nationalist Party of P. R.  
IS - N

5/15/48

b2, b7D

Excerpt of report of [REDACTED] made on 5/11/48 for file 100-4014 -  
(Original in [REDACTED])

b2, b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/82 BY 60267NLSBP/LK

Student Strike Situation

This was in connection with [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BENITO CARTAGENA is a UNIVERSITY STUDENT and a VETERAN. Cartagena said that the leaders of the workers in Cayey (union not mentioned) promised him that they would publish a statement against BENITEZ and in favor of the students. The labor leaders also promised they would strike on behalf of the students if the other unions in the rest of the Island also strike. CARTAGENA also claimed that the students in Cayey expressed themselves as being in favor of the University student strike.

[REDACTED] They fear that many will go in and take the exams and thereby break the strike. If the students take the exam, it will be a victory for the Chancellors and the future of the students will be hard.

100-4014-527  
MAY 17 1948

SAN JUAN OFFICE  
ROUTED TO 100-4014-527



Distrito Policia Insular

No. 1129

Lares mayo 10, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/11/80 BY 60267NLSER/LSH

De : Jefe Dto P. Insular de Lares  
A : Hon Jefe P. Insular, San Juan  
Asunto : Mitin Independentista-

1 para informar que en mayo 8, 1948 y en la plaza revolución de Lares, se llevó a cabo un Mitin del partido Independentista que dirige e preside el Lcdo Gilberto Concepción de Gracia.

2 que en este acto hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes:

Ramón Irizarry de Lares  
Jose Ramon Cuevas, San Sebastián  
Venancio Medina de " "  
Jorge William Diaz de Lares- y  
Lcdo Baltazar Quiñones Elias de  
Aguadilla. Se habló de tiranía impuesta por la Rectoría de la Universidad; de que la mayor tristeza para el pueblo era que la Universidad estuviese rodeada de policia" etc; pero hablaron bien y especialmente el Lcdo Quiñones Elias habló bien de la policía insular y de la necesidad de hacer mejores leyes y sueldo. El acto dió comienzo a las 8 PM y terminó a las 11.30 PM., sin novedad alguna-

c/c sr Comde de la zona Jefe Dto Policia Insular-  
#7 de Aguadilla  
CUARTEL GENERAL DE LA POLICIA INSULAR, SAN JUAN, P.R.  
End. #941/7136 18 de mayo de 1948.

Copias referidas, por disposición del Jefe de la Policia Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza, San Juan, y al Agente Especial, Negociado de Investigación Federal, (F.B.I.) San Juan, P.R., para su información.

GUILLERMO ARROYO  
Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, Pol. Insular.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, SAN JUAN

FROM : SA ALLAN GILLIES

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DATE: 5-25-48

On [REDACTED] the writer interviewed [REDACTED] accompanied by SA PAUL J. BURKE, concerning the present disturbances at the University of Puerto Rico. Relative to possible Communist organizational participation in the student rebellion [REDACTED] said it is his opinion the Communists were "caught off base" by the outbreak of trouble and that CESAR ANDREO IGLESIAS and other Communists seem to be standing behind watching to see which way the disturbances develop. He said that the extent of Nationalist Party activities behind scenes is not known to him. He declared however that there is a mixture of political opportunists and factions active among the students and the influence of the PIP is very evident. He declared that the effect of EL IMPARCIAL on the students is tremendous and that no doubt many students who before knew the identity and tactics of AYUSO, its director, now recognize him as a leader.

[REDACTED] declared that those commanding the students at least as far as university personnel are concerned are still those students originally expelled and particularly JORGE LUIS LANDING, who has the ability to arouse a crowd to action at the same time appearing to be making a plea for order. He said that JUAN MALDONADO is a weak character who has suddenly developed as a speaker of some ability and force probably due to 20 to 30 speeches daily. [REDACTED] said that reports that [REDACTED] is new at this student leadership are erroneous and that he heard that NOREGA was an Independentist worker among students at Manati High School and reportedly caused a disturbance at the time of his graduation there. *norega*

[REDACTED] declared that the students are receiving advice from political leaders, particularly from the PIP for which Rio Piedras is a stronghold. The mayor of Rio Piedras is not defined in action and is apparently trying to appease both sides. [REDACTED] said the chancellor complains that the Insular Government does not have sufficient coordination between the various departments concerning action to be taken in this emergency. [REDACTED] declared that Colonel ROIG is not impressive and has taken a rather wishy-washy approach. He said the town of Rio Piedras is tense and that stringent measures for control were not taken soon enough. He declared a Municipal ordinance prohibiting the use of loud speakers should have been passed in that these are a principal source of nervous tension and serve to arouse feeling and create a high nervous pitch.

He said that [REDACTED] has been brought into the proceedings in particular by one PIP speaker and as a result of [REDACTED] students on the streets of Rio Piedras.

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Memo to SAC

5-25-48

Pro-Independence movement in P. R.

Internal Security - N

He said the Insular Police were doing exceptional enforcement work but that the use of tear gas on the previous Wednesday was unnecessary as there was no immediate danger of a mob rebellion. He said that there have been various reports of police brutality, some of which emanated from persons whom he considers to have been reliable in the past; that he in his many observations of the proceedings has seen the use of a night stick threatened but the stick not actually used. He declared that the police were tired and that in the early days of the activity they had little relief and little food and hence were under a strain in view of the over work and the exposal to student taunts.

According to [REDACTED] JORGE LUIS LANDING announced to the crowd by loud speaker that AYUSO of EL IMPARCIAL had promised LANDING to furnish bail for anyone arrested by the police and had pledged his personal fortune of two million dollars behind this struggle. [REDACTED] said that most of the student agitators are by now known to the police and hence their presence should easily be recognized. He declared that [REDACTED] he noticed [REDACTED] and that many of those present were students. [REDACTED]. Noises began to emanate [REDACTED] students began to chant the school hymn Laborinqua. On entrance of [REDACTED] and policemen the students left but later returned [REDACTED]

Among PIP leaders giving assistance to the students are Dr. EUGENIO VERA, JOSE FERRER, a professor, and Dr. JULIO GARCIA DIAZ, also a professor. JOSE FERRER has announced his resignation from the University but was to have been released anyway. [REDACTED] said that about five professors will not be reappointed for the coming semester and that a professor who does not have tenure over three years need not be reappointed by the chancellor at the latter's volition. However, several professors having a tenure of over three years and constituting the old guard will be harder to dislodge.

Concerning NORIEGA, [REDACTED] declared that the father of NORIEGA denied publicly statements attributed to him by the chancellor but did not expressly deny what he had told the chancellor concerning assistance to his son and visits in his home by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER. Statements concerning that assistance and the visits are verified by the testimony of four or five individuals as to admissions by the father. [REDACTED] said that the son JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO did not deny the assistance and visits of CORRETJER but in public statements merely objected to the incorporation of his family in the circumstances.

[REDACTED] said that VENANCIO MEDINA, one of the student leaders who when CORRETJER was expelled from the Communist Party and was reportedly planning a new Independent Communist group, was to be the Secretary of CORRETJER, is a capable rabble rouser. [REDACTED] said that on April 14 when the students crowded into the main building MEDINA was among the leaders and occasionally shouted to the students

Memo to SAC

5-25-48

Pro-Independence movement in P. R.

Internal Security - N

crowding from outside that the police were going to throw gas and that the police were going to shoot them and exhorting the students outside to rescue them.

[REDACTED] G. VICENTE MORA, owner of the General Electric Agency [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] slip a note to the driver of a publico which bore a Fajardo license. He said that MORA is a PIP leader in Rio Piedras and that the significance of this incident is that it occurred at the time when there were threats of a chauffeur's strike, particularly by the Fajardo chauffeur's union.

[REDACTED] said that he expects trouble if the examinations are held at the University in that during this breathing period the rebellious elements will have time to plan an incident.

AG/mmd

100-4014

File - Serial Charge Out  
FD-5 (1-28-57)

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FILE 100-4014 Date 11/13/59

Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☐ Closed

SERIAL #

Description of Serial

Date  
Charged

531 through 535 - Serials concerning the 1948  
Student Strike at the University  
of Puerto Rico.

105-3620 \*

RECHARGE Employee

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_

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Employee

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Location



Núm. 335-

Distrito Policía Insular-Arroyo- P.R.  
Junio -3 - 1948-

Copia referida, por disposición del Jefe de la Policía Insular, al Hon. Gobernador de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R., y al Agente Especial Negociado Investigación Federal, F.B.I., San Juan, P. R., para su información.

Jefe Auxiliar y Ayudante, P.I.  
GUILLERMO ARROYO

De : Jefe Dtto. P.I., de ARROYO.  
: Jefe de la Policía Insular,  
San Juan, P. R.  
Asunto : Mitin del Partido INDEPENDENTISTA.

1- Para informar que el día 30 de mayo de 1948, se celebró un mitin del partido Independentista en la calle Marina de esta población, cuyo acto comenzó a las 8- P.M. y terminó a las 11- P.M., sin novedad alguna.

2- Hicieron uso de la palabra los siguientes oradores cuyas manifestaciones mas sobresalientes fueron las siguientes.

1- IVAN MELENDEZ, de Rio Piedras, quién hizo la presentación de los oradores.

2- RULLAN LAFUENTE, de Rio Piedras, quién invitó a los veteranos a unirse al partido Independentista.

3- JOSE FERRER, de Rio Piedras, habló del linchamiento de negros en las Estados Unidos y dijo que respetaría la bandera Norteamericana cuando estuviera en el Consulado de la nación Americana en la República de Puerto Rico.

4- SRA. CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO, res. en Rio Piedras, quién habló sobre orientación en dicho partido.

5- DR. OSWALDO RAMIREZ TORRES, de Rio Piedras, quién hizo algunas comparaciones del partido Popular con el Nuevo partido Independentista.

3- Este mitin fué atendido por los Gdías. [REDACTED] bajo la dirección del suscribiente.

jer,

(Fdo.) José Escobar Rios-  
Jefe Distrito, P. I. 8va. Clase

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 6/23/48

FROM : JACK WEST

SUBJECT: HVP-CHUZADA UNIVERSITARIA SPONSORED  
MEETING AT THE ATENEO (anti-mordaza laws)Internal Security - C, N  
(100-4014)  
(cc-100-5030)

b2, b7D  
[redacted] reported that on the evening [redacted] prior to the above meeting which convened at 8:30 P.M. [redacted] attend the Ateneo meeting but not to make a speech or identify himself in any way. [redacted] would be considered as the spokesman of the Nationalist Party and that as yet the Nationalist Party was not decided as to whether it desired to take part in the ceremonies planned by the captioned organizations.

b7D

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100	4014	537
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
JUN 24 1948		
SAC, NEW YORK		

AB

91

SAC, SAN JUAN

6-29-48

ASAC JACK WEST

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

On 6-2-48

b7D [REDACTED] claimed that they would have won the student strike had the university students been less cowardly. The informant reported that [REDACTED]

b2, b7D [REDACTED] On the latter date [REDACTED] discussed the university situation [REDACTED] coming of Dr. HAYES of the American Civil Liberties Union. [REDACTED] the university students will make an extensive report of the facts to Dr. HAYES. [REDACTED] student leader JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO is a weak character and poor leader.

b7D [REDACTED] there will be a big meeting of the Nationalist Party (the general assembly) and that ALBIZU wanted delegations at that meeting from every town in the Island.

[REDACTED] local boards were not working well, that many of the officers of the local boards had joined the PIP, that ALBIZU and the Nationalist Party cannot tolerate Nationalists being in a party which recognized the United States Government in Puerto Rico. [REDACTED]

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AS

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Memo SAC

6-28-48

Nationalist Party of P. R.

Internal Security - N

b7C  
b7D



JW and

100-3

cc 100-4,014

3-1



# 4576.

MAYAGUEZ, P.R., 2 de Julio de 1948.

DE : Jefe de Distrito, P.I., MAYAGUEZ.  
 A : Jefe de la Policía Insular, SAN JUAN.  
 ASUNTO : Mitin del Partido Independentista.

1- A las 8: P.M. del 27 de Junio actual, en la calle Balboa de esta ciudad, desde el balcón de la casa residencia del Sr. ENNESTO ASENCIO, se celebró un mitin público del Partido Independentista, en el cual hicieron uso de la palabra los oradores que a continuación por orden alfabético se expresan seguidamente cada uno de una ligera síntesis de los asuntos más importantes que trataron.

(a)- Sr. JOSE DOMESTAS PLATA dijo :- " Los pueblos tienen el gobierno que les merecen y en no muy lejano día la patria será libre; ustedes han sufrido el engaño de los hombres del Partido Popular; la Independencia de P.R. se pondrá en práctica para luchar con los traidores de la patria."

(b) Sr. JUAN MARI BRAS, estudiante expulsado de la Universidad de P.R., dijo :- " Mi la bomba atómica se abrirá a la libertad de P.R. Esta libertad será a favor y para beneficio de los traidores y no traidores de la patria; ningún pueblo del mundo quebrantará la libertad de P.R. La Isla ha sufrido el engaño de los traidores como Luis Muñoz Marín, quien vive encerrado en una jaula con 48 guarda-espaldas; los hombres del gobierno actual tienen lujosas residencias pagadas por el Pueblo de P.R. Muñoz Marín cree en la industrialización de P.R. sin antes de ser independiente; es muy bruto e muy traider, más yo lo creo un traider."

(c)- Sr. Lodo. ENRIQUE ALCARAZ CASABLANCA:- Este leyó al público un Manifiesto de Dn. Luis Muñoz Marín, donde explica al pueblo porqué los proyectos 23, 24 y 25 no eran buenos. Criticó duramente dicho Manifiesto haciendo comentarios sobre cada uno de dichos proyectos, como el siguiente:- " Muñoz Marín creía que los puertorriqueños eran unos criminales, y que si alguien se atreviera decir que se matara a Luis Muñoz Marín, a lo que yo me atrevería....." El Gobernador es un secuestrador y un bandido; ha quitado a los proyectos el derecho de ser juzgados. Criticó los hombres dirigentes del Partido Popular, diciendo entre otras cosas, " que la libertad que predicaban había sido una..."

SAN JUAN OFFICE

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resultado para meter las manos en el erario público y que habían despilfarrado los millones del Pueblo de P.R. Que Nuñez Marín había traicionado la patria, a la esposa y a la madre.

(d)- Sr. REGINO CABASSA:- Este hizo historia de la evolución de los partidos políticos de P.R., desde el año 1898 hasta el presente, desde el Partido Federal hasta el Popular. Dijo que al igual que en Francia en P.R. ha existido el gobierno de los Luises pero que el Partido Independentista acabaría con todas estas desgracias para el país."

(e)- Sr. JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO:- Estudiante expulsado de la Universidad de P.R. dijo: "Lo que había en P.R. era una tiranía y un despotismo, que había que liquidar el régimen bochornoso del dictador Luis Nuñez Marín. Que éste y Jaime Benítez habían cogido a la Universidad de P.R. para refugio de los traidores de la patria; que si no ganaban el cruce universitario, el próximo mes de agosto cuando se iniciaran las clases de la Universidad, el Pueblo de P.R., o sea, los hombres del Partido Independentista ganarían dicha huelga de la Cruzada, en las urnas el próximo 2 de Noviembre por medio de los votos."

(f)- Sr. Lcdo. BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS dijo: "Que el Alcalde de Mayaguez se había expresado en forma despectiva en contra de él y de varias personalidades en Mayaguez. Que en una gallera de esta ciudad el alcalde le había prometido a él, que iba a militar en las filas del Partido Independentista."

(g)- Sr. FERNANDO MILAN, Alcalde de Aguadilla dijo: "Que el próximo 2 de Noviembre depositarían sus votos a favor del Partido Independentista para así conseguir la Independencia de la Isla".

2- Este mitin terminó a las 12:30 A.M. en medio del mayor orden, atendiendo al mismo el Jefe de Dto. Carlos Ramos y los Ediles. [REDACTED] y Cabo [REDACTED]

ocl.

CARLOS RAMOS,  
Jefe de Distrito, Policía Insular.



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DATE 5/12/70 BY 60267MLSEP/LSJ

July 14, 1948

MEMO SAC

FROM: SA R. BERT CARTER

RE: PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO

PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO

(100-3)

(100-20)

cc 100-20 I

b2, b7D

All I can get  
from [redacted]  
indicates that  
is no contact  
between  
INP & PIP

b7D

Further indication that NP and CP members are working with the PIP for the independence of Puerto Rico was indicated at a meeting of the PIP in Lajas, P.R., [redacted] 9-11 pm; attended by [redacted] Badge [redacted] IP, Lajas, who made a brief report in the office register but none to San Juan hdqts.

The purpose of the meeting was to name new officers for Barrio Palmarejo, Lajas, P.R., and this was done by SANTIAGO MARI, leader of the PIP in Mayaguez, and father of JUAN MARI-BRAS, according to officer [redacted], also at Lajas. Those named were: FERDINAND IRIZARRY, president; PASCUAL RIVERA, vice-president; and SEVERINO RIVERA, treasurer, all of Barrio Palmarejo.

b7C

Speakers at the meeting included the following:

JUAN MALDONADO, Cabo Rojo. [redacted] I believe he is, or was, CP member).

REGINO CABASSA, Jr. or Sr. not specified and officer not available for verification) (If Sr. he has been in contact with IWO and Spanish Section of CP in NYC--and if Jr., the latter has been an active NP sympathizer, if not a member.

SANTIAGO MARI [redacted]

EMILIO SOLER-LOPEZ, [redacted]  
NP activity at Mayaguez.)

b7C

100-46141-540

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 15 1948
SAN JUAN OFFICE Gillies

SAC, San Juan

5/21/48

SA LOUIS A. MUÑOZ

University of P. R.  
Student Strike

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DATE 5/12/80 BY 6027NLSBP/L57

On 5/20/48 while conducting an applicant investigation, the writer contacted JAIME BENITEZ, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico. He exhibited a telegram addressed to him which stated -

"AMPLIFYING YOUR LETTER OF MAY 15 KINDLY ADVISE (1) ARE POLITICAL MEETINGS USUALLY PERMITTED IN UNIVERSITY THEATER. IF NOT MAY STUDENTS HOLD POLITICAL MEETINGS OFF GROUNDS. (2) ARE STUDENTS BEING DISCIPLINED SOLELY FOR PROTEST DENIAL OF UNIVERSITY THEATER. (3) WHAT IS EVIDENCE THAT ALBIZU CAMPOS INCITES TO VIOLENCE. IF TRUE, WHY DO NOT AUTHORITIES ACT. PLEASE WIRE COLLECT.

(signed) ROGER N. BALDWIN  
DIRECTOR, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION  
170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

The Chancellor inquired if we were in possession of records which would demonstrate that ALBIZU CAMPOS was inciting to violence. He also asked if the office had available the newspapers in which the speeches of ALBIZU CAMPOS had been reported.

The Chancellor was advised that the writer could not answer him on these points, but that he could contact Mr. A. C. SCHLENNER, Special Agent in Charge, or Mr. ALLAN GILLIES, who could advise him on this point.

The Chancellor stated that if he could be given the dates on which the articles appeared in the newspapers he could obtain the newspapers himself.

The Chancellor called for his file and obtained a copy of a letter purportedly from the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION dated 5/12/48 which is attached to this memo. He also obtained a copy of a letter directed to Mr. ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES, General Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City, dated May 15, 1948, which is signed by Jaime Benitez, and which the Chancellor stated he had mailed in answer to the letter from the American Civil Liberties Union. This letter is also attached to this memo.

The Chancellor then reiterated his request in regard to the dates on which the articles had appeared in the newspapers, and the writer, believing that the Chancellor was acquainted with Mr. Allan Gillies, told the Chancellor that Mr. Gillies would call him.

LAM:GEH  
encl-2

DW

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: 8-11-48

FROM : ALLAN GILLIES, SA

SUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
IS-N  
100-4014

Submitted as an exhibit in this file and obtained by SA WILLIAM G. FRIEDEMANN on 5-28-48 from [REDACTED] University of Puerto Rico, is a pamphlet in Spanish printed at the Tipografia Porvenir containing speeches by the Chancellor of the University, JAIME BENITEZ, and an article by THOMAS S. HAYES, concerning the student strike, Spring Term, 1948, the pamphlet entitled, "Los Sucesos del día 14 de Abril en la Universidad de Puerto Rico".

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100 4014 542

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SAC, San Juan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 24, 1948

Director, FBI

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Your file 100-3

(C)

Enclosure  
62-7721

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Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 9-26-48

FROM : ROBERT J. AHSENS

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c, b7D  
INDEPENDENTIST ACTIVITIES

b7c [REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer concerning another investigation at which time he talked concerning his activities in the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. It is believed that this information might be of possible future value.

(#) He stated that his family had been Pro United States ever since the arrival of the U.S. troops in PUERTO RICO. They were pro statehood, and he had felt similarly because of being raised in an atmosphere of this type. However, he now sees that statehood is not possible for Puerto Rico, and he feels that the next best thing then, for the island, is independence, to be obtained by peaceful means, and congressional action.

He pointed out that a Puerto Rican has the same rights as any other citizen from any part of the U.S. but as a body of people he doesn't have the same rights as New York State people do etc. They are still colonials here. In addition Puerto Rico is the only Spanish speaking people in the Western Hemisphere who do ~~not~~ have their independence which goes against their pride also.

He stated that there are many problems facing Puerto Rico, and that they would be difficult to surmount in case of independence, but he felt that independence would have to be obtained first before efforts to handle these problems could be made, and that any independence has to be earned, just as the 13 original colonies had to struggle to maintain their independence many times.

b7c [REDACTED] stated that he was and still is very Pro United States and would continue to be, he also offered his cooperation on the particular case being discussed, and it is felt that he possibly could be discreetly contacted on Independentist matters if necessary.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/76 BY 60207/MS/SEP/77

(#) [REDACTED] also takes this  
new + is Independentist.  
SW

100-4014-544  
b7c, b7D  
West 2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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New York 7, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/20 BY 60262NLSKPLM

October 21, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that [redacted]

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño in New York City, [redacted]

b7D The Party has organized a New York committee in order to help the forces in Puerto Rico and to be able to make known its activities locally. The Party has resolved that none of its leaders or members should participate in the current political campaign in favor of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO or HENRY WALLACE.

[redacted] MARCANTONIO'S intervention in the movement for the independence of Puerto Rico has done more harm than good to the cause. The reasoning in back of this attitude, [redacted] is MARCANTONIO'S close alliance with the Communist Party.

b2, b7D [redacted] members [redacted] were opposed to participation in any radical movements or demonstrations and for that reason the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño took no part in the demonstration staged by the Nationalists on July 31st to mark the 50th anniversary of the "Yankee invasion of Puerto Rico." [redacted] Party was demanding independence, using the rights granted by the United States Constitution [redacted] Party was not fighting the United States as a nation but was fighting against the imperialistic aims of certain groups in the United States. He added that, "Once Puerto Rico is free, Puerto Rico will be the best friend the United States has ever had."

The foregoing is furnished for the information of the Bureau and San Juan, which is receiving a copy of this letter.

Very truly yours,

cc - 100-41237 (P & O)

- San Juan ✓

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAG

ABN:IM  
100-34997

100-4014-546  
Junt 21

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASAC West

FROM : SAC, San Juan

SUBJECT: Independence Activities

DATE: 10/29/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/81 BY 60212WSEP/LK

stated [REDACTED] called on me and  
mation: [REDACTED] the following infor-

In Vega Baja a rumor is current of a fear that Independentista members of the National Guard would steal arms from the National Guard armories. [REDACTED] most of the officers and men in the National Guard are known to be Independentistas. [REDACTED] cancel the usual Sunday drill of the National Guard the Sunday before election and take an inventory of weapons.

[REDACTED] no trouble beyond control of the police was anticipated on election day. He also indicated that consideration had been given to possible eventualities should the National Guard at some future time be mobilized and the opportunity taken by Independentist members to cause trouble, or use their force in support of an Independence movement.

I think this is an important factor to bear in mind and we should endeavor to discreetly verify that the National Guard is dominated by Independentists.

ACS:GEH  
100-4014

b7C  
Checked with [REDACTED]  
He had no info regarding such a rumor. He said that there are isolated Independentistas in the National Guard but that [REDACTED] knows who they are and is careful to neutralize them. JW

Checked with Major Munoz on 11/18/48. He discounted stories such as above. Said that about 2 months ago they had a 1st Lt named Jose Rodriguez who was an Independentist but he was discharged from the Nat. Guard because he was not up to standards. Nat. Guard carefully checks for loyalty prior to acceptance. Not dominated by Independentistas. JW

b7C

West JW

100-4014-547

102

INSULAR POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
OFICINA DE SEGURIDAD INTERNA  
GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

INSULAR POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL  
SI- 302

10 de octubre de 1948

F.B.I.

MEMORANDUM AL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR  
DECLASIFIED BY 60267 NLS EP/LJ  
ON 5/12/20

Re: Universidad.

A continuacion se permite informar las novedades ocurridas durante el día 9 de octubre de 1948, relacionadas con la huelga universitaria:

La universidad estuvo dando exámenes hasta las 4:30 P. M. y estuvo todo en completo orden.

En los cuarteles de Río Piedras y Hato Rey no se registraron novedades relacionadas con la huelga. En el Café Universitario y casa de Cruzada Universitaria no se noto ningún movimiento de huelguistas. A las 9:45 A. M. Celia Josefa Canales entró y salió rápidamente del Café universitario acompañada de Joaquín Horiga Maldonado dirigiéndose hacia Río Piedras.

A las 10 P. M. [redacted] se entrevistó con el Fiscal Gil, exponiéndole que él había sabido que su hijo había estado visitando en Jayuya a Pedro Albizu Campos y que inmediatamente después de esta visita había empezado a aprender a tirar al blanco. Añadió que su hija le había pedido permiso para ir hoy para Utuado o Adjuntas y que él se lo había negado, pero que probablemente se iría porque ella no le obedecía.

A las 12 M. compareció ante el Fiscal Gil, [redacted] residente en P. R. de Jayuya, quien según información fue la persona que recibió de manos de [redacted] la pistola Colt [redacted] la cual fue cedida a los estudiantes el día que fueron sorprendidos tirando al blanco. Este señor declaró que hace como ocho meses [redacted] le regaló esa pistola para que él la inscribiera y que él fue a donde el Jefe de P. R. de Jayuya, quien le dio unos papeles para que los llenara, pero que debido a que [redacted] vivía lejos, no le fue posible registrar la pistola, por lo que cogió miedo y se la entregó al [redacted] Alameda de la Plaza Provision para que la destruyera. Que [redacted] se hizo cargo de la pistola y luego se entregó que éste se la había dado a [redacted] para que tirara al blanco. Este identificó la pistola así como también a [redacted] por una fotografía que le fue mostrada. El Fiscal se propone localizar al [redacted] para tomarle declaración.

Jorge Luis Landring no ha sido visto en Río Piedras ni en ningún otro sitio durante los últimos días. A las 4:45 P. M. salieron en el automóvil [redacted] Iris Martínez, Celia Josefa Canales, José Gil de Lamadrid y Harry García Domínguez, según información hacia Adjuntas en donde se proponían hablar en un mitin en el cual hablaría también Juan Antonio Corretjer. A las 4:30 P. M. salieron

FBI - SAN JUAN  
OCT 11 1948

100-4014-548



GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO  
INSULAR POLICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SI- 302

10 de octubre de 1948

b7C

en el automóvil [REDACTED] según información con dirección a Fajardo,  
el Ldo. Cesar Andreu Ribas y José M. Tejada.

Durante las horas de la tarde y primeras de la noche no hubo  
ningún movimiento de estudiantes en el Café Universitario ni en  
ninguno de los sitios frecuentados por estudiantes en Río Piedras.  
A las 11 P. M. llegó al Café Universitario el Ldo. César Andreu  
Ribas, pero andaba sólo.

P  
O  
[REDACTED]

b7C

Comdo. Estación Seguridad Interna.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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104/103

DECLASSIFIED BY 60207NLSER/L35  
ON 5/18/20

F.B.I.

CONFIDENTIAL

9 de noviembre 1948.

MEMORANDUM PARA EL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR

ASUNTO: UNIVERSIDAD.

A continuacion se permite informar las novedades ocurridas durante el transcurso del dia 8 de noviembre de 1948, relatadas con la Insula Universitaria.

Todo estuvo en completa calma y en la Universidad se llevaron las clases a cabo con toda normalidad.

El Guardia Universitario [redacted] informo al Agente [redacted] el confidante que tiene [redacted] supo que los Insulistas no tienen nada planeado por ahora y ademas se entero que estos estan en desacuerdo debido a sus ideales politicos, ya que unos son Nacionalistas, otros Comunistas y otros Independentistas y que la mayor parte del tiempo estan be-rrachos. Indico ademas que Clemente Mitel Padilla y Maria Mercedes Chapero, trataron de conseguir pasaje para Venezuela pero como lo habian pedido un Certificado de Buena Conduta no habian podido sacarlos. que iban a tratar de conseguir una persona que llegue al Fiscal Aponte a finde que este se lo consiga.

El Agente [redacted] se entero por el Tendente [redacted] sobre una llamada telefonica precedente de la casa-residencia del Rector Benitez la cual fue hecha anoche 11/7/48 como a las 10:15 P.M. en relacion con una queja de la casa-residencia del Dr. [redacted] la cual relata en los terrenos de la U. P. R. en el sentido de que alguien habia tratado de abrir la puerta del cuarto de la sirvienta. Los Tendientes [redacted] esas personas en el sitio de referencia, pero no encontraron nada ni tampoco halla alguna que dijere las en el caso. Luego entrevistaron al Rector Benitez y este les dijo que una de las cosas que venian por aquellos alrededores.

En el Café Universitario hubo poco movimiento de estudiantes durante las horas del dia. Los muchos Insulistas que se vieron por alli fueron Gella Josefa Canales, José del de Lamadrid y Juan Noriega Maldonado que rubia por la Calle Rufos Rivera en una gus-gus con direccion a la Plaza de Recreo de Rio Piedras.

El Agente [redacted] fue informado confidencialmente por el estudiante [redacted] que el domingo por la noche al ver-nia desde Caguas en el asiento delantero de un auto publico y que

NOV 10 1948

FBI GUAYAMA

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100-4014-550

9 de noviembre 1948.

-2-

el oyó tres estudiantes universitarios que venían en el asiento trasero del mismo y que uno de los estudiantes le preguntó a otro ex-estudiante cuyo nombre es Candide García Sánchez, de 26 años de edad, residente en [redacted] de Mayaguez, es Nacionalista y persona que estuvo muy activa en la huelga, no salía del Club del PIP en Rio Piedras; "Bueno que seguimos la huelga o que", a lo que García Sánchez le contestó: "Con esa victoria Popular no podemos seguirla, pero ahora tenemos ya la Constituyente y lo primero que vamos a hacer es combatir secretamente al Servicio Selectivo, porque la gente si se inscribe, eso nos divide."

Informó al Sr. Leonilio Figueroa, Presidente de la Union de Trabajadores de la Universidad al Agente [redacted] que los líderes del PIP en Rio Piedras habían organizado una ganga para agorpear a todos los líderes populares que cooperaron a la derrota del PIP, que estos ganguistas habían venido algunos nacionalistas de New York. Que uno de ellos delante de él (Leonilio Figueroa) dijo: "son 23 los líderes del Partido Popular Democrático aquí y a todos los tenemos que darle su pata, ya han sido agorpeados dos líderes, el Sr. Bechara, quien era encargado de la transportación popular el día de las elecciones en Rio Piedras y el líder del Bo. Gimito, un tal Pedro," pero ya los líderes populares han organizado otra ganga para repeler esas agresiones. Hay informes además en el sentido de que esa gente había llegado a Puerto Rico a través de la Agencia Massé.

A las 1:00 P.M. estaban parados en la Parada 23 de Santurce los líderes huelgarios José Gil de Lamadrid, José Vazquez y Celia Josefa Canales.

A eso de las 6:00 P.M. llegó al Café Universitario Harry García Benítez y salió de allí hacia la población de Rio Piedras a las 6:15 P.M.

A las 10:00 P.M. llegó al Café, Juan Mari Bras y salió hacia la población a las 10:45 P.M.

En los cuarteles de Rio Piedras y Hato Rey, no hubo anotación alguna de novedad en relación con la huelga universitaria.

b7C [redacted]  
Comandante Cuadrón Seguridad Interna.  
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SI-448

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLS/KP/LG  
ON 5/12/86

F.B.I.

16 de noviembre de 1948.

**-MEMORANDUM AL JEFE DE LA POLICIA INSULAR-**

A continuación se permite informar a V.H. las novedades ocurridas durante el transcurso del día 15 de noviembre de 1948, relacionadas con la huelga universitaria :

Dentro de los terrenos de la universidad no ocurrieron incidentes relacionados con la huelga. Todo se desarrolló normalmente.

Se informa que Harry García Dominici reside en Guaynilla en la residencia del líder huelguista Ferrero Tere.

Estudiantes universitarios expulsados y quienes dirigen el movimiento huelguero continúan activos en la organización llamada " Unión del Pueblo Pro- Constituyente." Se informa que distribuirán unas tres mil cartas entre distintas personas solicitando ayuda para dicho movimiento.

[redacted] estudiante universitario centrario a la huelga informó a uno de nuestros agentes que el día 14 de los corrientes estaba comprando unos cigarrillos en un Bar situado en la calle Vallejo #1021, Río Piedras. Que se le acercaron tres negres acompañados de un tal [redacted] y le desafiaron a pelear. Alegó que no pudo hacerles frente por encontrarse enfermo y debido a la intervención de varias personas más. Dijo que las personas que le desafiaron le aplazaron para cuando él [redacted] estuviera bueno, y que tal cosa ocurre por haberse manifestado él centrario a la huelga.

b7C  
A las 7:30 PM. Irma Viscal visitó el café universitario. Momentos más tarde el Lodo. Francisco Hernández Vargas le dijo a dicha joven que si veía a Gil de Lamadrid o a García Dominici les dijera que lo vieran a él (a Hernández Vargas) durante el día 16 de noviembre de 1948.

A las 9:30 PM. Llegaron a dicho café Gil de Lamadrid y García Dominici, pero como dicho negocio estaba cerrando, salieron enseguida con dirección a Santurce o San Juan.

Información confidencial obtenida revela que la Sub-Junta Nacionalista de la Pda. 37, Mate Ray, se reunió en la casa de un tío [redacted] el viernes pasado, durante las horas de la noche. Que a dicha reunión asistieron Alejandro Luyando, alias Nano; un tal Lope de Victoria, quien reside en [redacted]

100-4014-551

100-4014-551  
Luis RPA

10X

**CONFIDENCIAL**  
**SI-448**

16 de noviembre de 1948.

[REDACTED] de Mate Rey y otras personas más. Se investigan las actividades de las personas que participan en estas reuniones.

En los cuarteles de Río Piedras y Mate Rey no aparecen novedades informadas en relación al movimiento de huelga.

[REDACTED]  
Comando Cuadrón-Seguridad Interna.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 12/13/48

FROM : JACK WEST ASAC

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED] b7c  
 Independentist  
 100-4014

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/80 BY 60247 N. SEP/Lmm

On 11/26/48 Col. Manuel F. Varela, Loan Guaranty Division, Veterans Administration, called at the office and advised that around 11/15/48

OGA

[REDACTED] This is not believed to be the case inasmuch as a review of the file and contact with [REDACTED] failed to reveal the presence of [REDACTED] on the island at the present time. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED]

b2, b7D

OGA

This is merely for record purposes. No action recommended.

My info. is that [REDACTED] is on Island. He was pointed out to me several months ago. He works (or did) [REDACTED]. - I think [REDACTED] I think we had 121 - [REDACTED] check this pls. pl.

b7C

West  
 Gilie [REDACTED] (121-0-3)  
 100-4014-552

Communist Party Activities  
Guayama Zone  
Internal Security - C

Re: Insular Police Memo from Chief RAFAEL EMANUKILI to  
[REDACTED] dated 11/19/48

Referenced Insular Police memo contained information concerning the activities of one [REDACTED] native of Maunabo, in the city of Barranquitas. [REDACTED] indicated that he wishes to be sent to Japan if he is going to be in the Army so that he will be nearer Russia and be able to fight on the side of the Russians against the Americans.

On December 1, 1948 [REDACTED] Insular Police, Maunabo, Puerto Rico, gave the following information:

The person to whom this memo evidently refers is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] is a native of Maunabo,  
[REDACTED]  
of the same city. [REDACTED] is married to [REDACTED]  
and left during the latter part of November for an unknown city in the  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] seemed to think that he embarked on a ship  
which left from Ponce for some Gulf port city.

JFC:GEH  
100-3-F  
cc-100-0  
100-4014

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/88 BY 60267

100 - 4014 - 553.

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square,  
New York 7, New York

SAC, SAN JUAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
April 5, 1949

RE: PRO\* INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY -C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS EP/Lm  
ON 5/12/70

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is exhibit obtained by [redacted] on **3-10-49** **b2, b7D** from the building located at 35 East 12th Street New York, New York. This building is occupied by the following, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Freedom of the Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; Wholesale Book Corporation; F & D Printing Company; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation; Communist Party - U.S.A.; Communist Party - N. Y. State; Communist Party - N. Y. County.

It will be noted that each exhibit bears the date received and the holographic initials of Special Agent H.P. LARSON and Special Employee A.E. FALLER who can testify to the legally admissible character of the exhibit.

This exhibit is being furnished to you for your information and such handling as you deem appropriate.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency.

Description of exhibit:

Six page typewritten document captioned "Independist Party of Puerto Rico"

(Encl. 1A-3)



Enc. (1)

HPL:DEF  
105-203

*This material probably was sent up to CP USA Headquarters by local CP to show nature of organization CP PRG was backing*

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt  
EDWARD SCHEIDT  
Special Agent in Charge

100-4014-555

FBI - SAN JUAN  
APR 7 1949  
*[Signature]*

New York 7, New York  
May 6, 1949

BUREAU & WASHINGTON FIELD - ROUTINE

PRO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO. INTERNAL SECURITY - N. CONFIDENTIAL

62,670 INFORMANT [REDACTED] ADVISED GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, PRESIDENT  
OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENTIST PARTY, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK FROM SAN JUAN, MAY  
FIFTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY NINE AND IMMEDIATELY DEPARTED BY PLANE TO WASHINGTON  
D.C. WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO CONTACT ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES TO PRESS CASE  
FOR PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE. DE GRACIA EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NEW YORK MAY SEVENTH  
NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY NINE. FOREGOING FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

SECRET

105-203

VAL:mb

CC: San Juan (Air Mail) ✓

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DATE 5/12/00 BY 60207 NLSEP/LAN

FBI - SAN JUAN  
MAY 9 1949

100-4014-556



## RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

~~ORALLY~~ ☐BY TELEPHONE ☐*list*Date: *6-24-51*

Information Requested Concerning:

Information Furnished from File, Serial and Page Number:

*100-4014 -*

Information Furnished to:

*FT Buchanan office of Provost Marshal*

Remarks:

*Noted as Not positive Ident.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *5/12/88* BY *60267 WLS/KP/Lm**Thomas H. Egan*  
Special Agent

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN JUAN

NYFILE NO.

105-203 RK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/4/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21-31; 4/1-6/49	REPORT MADE BY VICTOR A. LEMAITRE
TITLE PRO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Delegation headed by GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA traveled to Washington, D.C., April, 1946. Assoc. for the Independence of Puerto Rico sponsored mass meeting 5/22/46, addressed by Representative MARCANTONIO. In Nov., 1946, de GRACIA announced the formation of "Independence Party of Puerto Rico" to work for independence through peaceful means. Statement of purpose circulated in New York at end of 1946. In Nov., 1947 ANTONIO AYUSO-VALDIVIESO and RAFAEL PEREZ-MARCHAND conveyed document to UN Assembly, asking discussion of Puerto Rico's case. Both spoke at Puerto Rican meetings. In July, 1948, Puerto Rican Nationalist and Communist elements failed to agree on manner of marking Fiftieth Anniversary of American Occupation. Independence Party took no part in discussions or demonstrations. In March, 1949, efforts made to raise spirit of adherents.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/10/70 BY 60267 NLS  
EP/134

- P\* -

## REFERENCE:

Bureau file 100-205249.  
Report of SA ALFRED B. NOVAK, 4/8/46, New York.  
Report of SA JACK WEST, 4/3/48, San Juan.

## DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, the following information concerning activities in the New York area on behalf of the Independence of Puerto Rico was furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b2, b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
6 - Bureau of this report 1 - Capt. [REDACTED] DIO, 3 N.D. 1 - Col. W. Mayer, G.S.C., G-2, 1st Army ④ - San Juan (1-ONI; 1- G-2) 3 - New York		100-4014-557	b7c
		FBI - SAN JUAN	
		MAY 9 - 1949	

1 copy destroyed 6/5/58 - R. R. [REDACTED] b7c

b7D [REDACTED] the Informant advised that according to LORENZO PINEIRO of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, a delegation from Puerto Rico was flying to Washington, D. C., [REDACTED] in connection with discussions being held at that time on the revision of the Tydings Bill. The Informant advised that the delegation was to consist of GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, Representative BALTAZAR QUINONES-ELIAS, Senator WILLIAM CORDOVA-CHIRINO, and Representative JOSE LUIS FELIU.

On May 22, 1946 a mass meeting sponsored by the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico was held at the Park Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to the Informant, about four hundred individuals attended the gathering.

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ-BERRIOS acted as master of ceremonies. LORENZO PINEIRO attacked MUNOZ-MARIN, whom he called "a renegade, a traitor to his own conscience, and to the people of Puerto Rico." He claimed that MUNOZ-MARIN was a coward for his failure to speak at this meeting. At the same time PINEIRO assailed the individuals who came to the United States with MUNOZ-MARIN as a delegation. He charged that each one of these ten or twelve individuals was costing the starving people of Puerto Rico \$30.00 a day.

Senator WILLIAM CORDOVA-CHIRINO continued the attack on MUNOZ-MARIN. He said that MUNOZ-MARIN did not represent the sentiments of his own party, or of any decent Puerto Rican.

United States Representative VITO MARCANTONIO, the third speaker, said, "I am uncompromisingly for the Independence of Puerto Rico. If reactionary elements in our government and in Wall Street are opposed to the Independence of Puerto Rico, we shall fight those forces." MARCANTONIO claimed that statehood or dominion status for Puerto Rico were advocated by those who want to continue exploiting the Island. MARCANTONIO claimed that the only kind of discrimination ever known in Puerto Rico was imposed by "American imperialism" upon the Puerto Ricans themselves. MARCANTONIO blamed "American imperialism" for the economic situation of the Island. He declared that in a free Puerto Rico, "the land will belong to the Puerto Ricans, and not to the international gangsters of Wall Street."

GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA was the last speaker. He criticized MUNOZ-MARIN'S proposals concerning the Independence of Puerto Rico, and stated that as long as the United States had the right to establish naval or air bases, Puerto Rico would never be free.

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The Informant stated that this was the first occasion when prominent members of the Lower Harlem Section of the Communist Party, such as JUAN EMANUELLI and LUCAS RODRIGUEZ, were present at meetings sponsored by the Association.

According to the Informant, GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA lectured to an audience of about sixty persons at the Club Democracia Espanola, Broadway at 145th Street, New York City, on June 7, 1946. De GRACIA again attacked MUNOZ-MARIN, whom he branded as "a coward interested only in himself." De GRACIA disclosed that he had been in frequent contact with General ROMULO, Philippine Commissioner, in Washington, D.C., and that valuable assistance had been received from him in the presentation of Puerto Rico's case for independence before the United States Congress. De GRACIA explained in his lecture that Puerto Rico need not fear starvation as a result of independence. He claimed that the establishment of new industries and of assembly plants for United States products would provide work at decent salaries.

On September 20, 1946 the Informant reported that a "cultural" meeting was to be held at the Club Democracia Espanola, 3534 Broadway, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Comite Latino Americano de Accion Civica. At this gathering, ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ-BERRIOS was scheduled to talk on "Quo vadis Borinquen" (Whither now, Puerto Rican?).

On November 9, 1946 the Informant advised that GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA had asserted that "reactionary forces" had taken power in the United States and that, therefore, he had instructed LORENZO PINEIRO to increase the activities of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico. According to de GRACIA, a mass meeting of Independentist elements was being planned for November 24, 1946, at the Benjamin Franklin High School Auditorium, East 116th Street and East River Drive, New York City. The Informant, however, was unable to furnish subsequent information concerning the above meeting.

On November 18, 1946 the Informant advised that according to GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, a new political party was being organized in Puerto Rico, and was to be known as the "Independence Party of Puerto Rico". De GRACIA stated that the party would be composed of all Puerto Ricans who believed independence can be obtained peacefully, through political influence. De GRACIA indicated that through this party the opportunity would be offered of combating traitors like MUNOZ-MARIN. De GRACIA continued that this new party would permit no foreign "isms", or influence, and that the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico would be in charge of organizing the New York branch of the new party.

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At the close of 1946 the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico circulated a statement, dated November 19, 1946, addressed to the Puerto Ricans and all the Latin American residents in New York City, in which the nature and purposes of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico were outlined. The statement was signed by GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, President of the Board of Directors of the "Partido Independentista Puertorriquenc". This party was described as "a new weapon which will group together all the Puerto Ricans who believe in working for independence through legal and peaceful means, and who are ready to make of this fight the essential task of their lives."

The statement paid tribute to LORENZO PINEIRO, "a fighter who is surpassed by no one in Puerto Rico or in New York in bravery, generosity, talent, organizing genius, and patriotism."

The statement listed the following as "outstanding fighters in New York":

ARTURO JIMENEZ  
> ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ-BERRIOS  
MODESTO MUNOZ  
CARLOS CARCEL  
PASCUAL QUINONES  
FRANCISCO O'NEILL ✓  
GUILLERMO GARCIA-MARTIN  
JENARO TORRES  
ANTONIO MATTEI  
ENRIQUE GARCIA  
ALFONSO ESTERRICH  
LUIS RAMOS  
> LUIS P. RIVERA  
> CARLOS HERNANDEZ  
PEDRO A. COLON  
MANUEL JIMENEZ  
MARTIANO SANTIAGO  
MERCEDES GARCIA  
JUANITA AROCHO  
FELICIDAD O'NEILL  
ANGELITZ RAMOS  
GILDA VIZCARRONDO  
SARAH LLOMPART DE JIMENEZ

Attached to the foregoing statement was a "Statement of Aims" of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, as follows:



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"The Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico with its headquarters in the city of New York, United States of America, is the organization of the Puerto Ricans residing in this country who support the immediate independence of their land.

"The members of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico consider that it is imperative to put an end to the colonial government which Puerto Rico has been enduring since July 25, 1898, to restore the sovereignty of Puerto Rico and to establish a free and independent republic with a democratic government which answers to the longing for social and economic justice of the Puerto Rican people and which works out a cultural and moral structure of a nation capable of carrying out its historic destiny in harmony with all the other nations of the world.

"The members of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico also believe that the principle of the inter-independence of economic, political, social and cultural relations of the contemporary world does away with the existence of exploiter nations and exploited nations, with colonies and empires.

"Having learned this credo, the members of the Association for the independence of Puerto Rico are fighting for the realization of the aims which they are embodied in it, using all the means which judgment and prudence, in addition to the complete understanding of the Puerto Rican situation, advise; and they support all the democratic movements of the world in the service of human welfare and the dignity of man."

By letter to the Bureau, dated November 3, 1947, the San Juan Office advised that ANTONIO AYUSO-VALDIVIESO, owner and editor of the newspaper, "El Imparcial", RAFAEL V. PEREZ-MARCHAND, and MARIA EUGENIA SEIN had been authorized to convey a document to the United Nations Assembly, New York, asking that the problem of Puerto Rico's independence be placed on the United Nations agenda for discussion.

On November 10, 1947 a meeting of Puerto Rican elements was held at the Master Theatre, Master Building, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City, and was addressed by Dr. ANTONIO AYUSO-VALDIVIESO and by RAFAEL V. PEREZ-MARCHAND. In his speech, AYUSO-VALDIVIESO stated that the documents presented to the United Nations asked that Puerto Rico be allowed to choose, through a referendum, the kind of government and constitution desired by its people.

RAFAEL V. PEREZ-MARCHAND stated that the people of Puerto Rico are loyal to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. He

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claimed that Puerto Ricans served in the Armed Forces of the United States in greater numbers, proportionately, than those of any State of the Union.

Dr. JUAN RIVERA-REYES, delegate from Panama to the United Nations, stated that he was in sympathy with the cause of the Puerto Rican independence, and expressed respect and admiration for PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. He said that Puerto Rico at present is a negation of all the principles we proclaim, and that the petition brought by the delegation to the United Nations would receive his fullest support.

AYUSO-VALDIVIESO and PEREZ-MARCHAND again spoke at a meeting of the Frente Unido Popular (United Popular Front), which was held at the Club Obrero Espanol (The Spanish Workers Club), 1490 Madison Avenue, New York City. According to the Informant the remarks of the speakers were couched in terms friendly to the United States. BERNARDO VEGA, JUAN EMANUELLI, Mrs. ROGELIA LOPEZ-ROSAS, MERCEDES ARROYO, and other Communist Party members were angered because, as stated by BERNARDO VEGA, "The real issue of the people's fight against Yankee imperialism was not brought out."

A farewell dinner was tendered to AYUSO-VALDIVIESO and PEREZ-MARCHAND on December 11, 1947 at the Master Building, New York City. LORENZO PINEIRO, who was one of the speakers, stated that the Puerto Rican delegates represented "the dignity of the Puerto Rican people, who in a civilized and calm manner, demand justice."

The New York daily Spanish newspaper, "La Prensa" of July 28, 1948, contained an item reflecting that the New York Committee of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico was planning a series of public meetings in New York City for the purpose of informing the Puerto Rican colony about the work, the ideas, and the fighting methods of said party. The article indicated that the New York Committee had held a meeting on July 26, 1948 in order to hear and discuss reports of the committee named by the Constituent Assembly, as well as the report of the New York Delegation to the First Convention of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 25, 1948).

On July 12, 1948 a meeting of Independentist elements was held at 853 Broadway, New York City, to organize activities in protest against fifty years of "American military invasion" of Puerto Rico. Approximately thirty-five persons attended the meeting. The following Communist Party members were present:

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JUAN EMMANUELLI  
JESUS COLON  
JUDITH NEWMANN  
DOMINGA LAMONT  
JOSE GIBOYEAUX ✓  
BERNARDO VEGA  
MERCEDES ARROYO

The following members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico were also present:

JULIO PINTO-GANDIA  
M. NUNEZ  
NATALIO QUINONES  
ANGEL MANUEL ARROYO ✓  
ROBERTO ACEVEDO  
JUAN B. LEBRON

Other individuals attending the meeting were:

MAISONAVE RIOS  
PEDRO RAMOS  
FRANCISCO ARCHALLI  
JOSE OTERO  
A Dr. MODOK, Hindu friend of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS.

PINTO-GANDIA, who presided, stated that plans were being made for a "Great Posters Parade", to be followed by a large protest meeting on July 31, 1948 at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York City. BERNARDO VEGA, who acted as spokesman for the Communists, expressed opposition to the "Posters Parade" because of lack of time for proper organization. He favored concentrating on the mass meeting, and suggested that it be preceded by many open meetings on street corners to stir up enthusiasm.

After considerable discussion, a vote was taken to decide the matter. The Communists out-voted the Nationalists, and it was agreed to drop the plan for a "Posters Parade" and to hold a protest meeting on July 31st.

Subsequently, however, the Nationalists broke with the Communists in reference to the above arrangements, and went on to hold a "Posters Parade" on July 31, 1948.

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The Informant advised that according to LORENZO PINEIRO the Independence Party of Puerto Rico was opposed to participation in radical movements or demonstrations, and for that reason, took no part in the demonstration staged by the Nationalists on July 31st.

The newspaper "La Prensa" of November 5, 1948, published a dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated November 4, 1948, to the effect that GILBERTO CONCEPCION de GRACIA, President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, had stated that his party intended to continue the campaign for the independence of the Island.

"La Prensa" of November 10, 1948 contained an item reflecting that the anniversary of the discovery of Puerto Rico was to be celebrated by a "Civic and Cultural" party in the Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City, on November 21, 1948. This affair was being sponsored by the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico.

On March 8, 1949 the New York daily newspaper "El Diario De Nueva York" stated that on March 27, 1949 the New York Committee of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico was giving a "native supper". According to the above newspaper, Mrs. JUANITA AROCHO, "enthusiastic Independentist", stated, "We have to raise the spirit of our people, which has fallen a little since the defeat. But because they have defeated us does not mean that we should consider ourselves conquered. To conquer those of us who are fighting sincerely and unselfishly for the freedom of our beloved fatherland, takes much more than that." The item stated that LORENZO PINEIRO, President of the New York Committee of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico had offered his collaboration.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 105-203

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow and report activities of the Pro  
Independence Movement in Puerto Rico in New York City.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

FROM : SA, CHARLES I. CARTER

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST SYMPATHIZERS

DATE: May 18, 1949

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/76 BY 60267NLS/EP/LM

b7c, b7D

advised the writer on April 28, 1949 that the following individuals in the Hatillo area were known to him to be either Nationalist sympathizers or members of the PIP Party, who were formerly Nationalists:

OSCAR COLON DELGADO, residence, [REDACTED] Hatillo, P. R.;  
occupation, painter; married, with children.

RAUL COLON DELGADO, residence, [REDACTED] Hatillo, P. R.;  
occupation, farmer; receives a pension of [REDACTED] a month from the Insular Government;  
formerly ex-Chief of Insular Telegraph;  
married, with several children from his first marriage.

DEMETRIO AMADOR, residence, [REDACTED] Camuy, P. R.  
occupation, farmer, chauffeur, mechanic and  
radio repairman; married with children.

ARMANDO TORRES-VEGA, residence, San Juan, P. R.; [REDACTED]  
Hatillo, P. R.; age [REDACTED] marital status,  
married; occupation, poet and politician.

FRANCISCO LORAN, residence, [REDACTED] Hatillo, P. R.;  
occupation, veteran-student, politician;  
single; now attending University of Puerto Rico.

FRANCISCO PONILLA, residence, [REDACTED] Camuy, P. R.;  
occupation, farmer and chauffeur; married.

RAFAEL MEDINA, residence, [REDACTED] Hatillo, P. R.;  
occupation, chauffeur and baker.

JOSE JOAQUIN, residence, Hatillo, P. R.; occupation,  
student-veteran and employee of the municipality  
of Hatillo; married with children.

100-4014  
CIC:RGB

100-4014-558

100-4014

NICOLAS CRESPO

residence, [REDACTED] Hatillo, P. R.;  
occupation, merchant; married with children.  
Very active in Nationalist Party when he  
resided in Quebradillas, P. R.

b7C

Director, FBI

5/23/49

SAC, San Juan

Pro-Independence Movement in Puerto Rico  
Internal Security - R  
(Bufile 100-205249)

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DATE 5/12/81 BY 60217 MJS

After serious consideration this office recommends the closing of this case due to the fact that the subversive groups in the pro-independence movement - the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO and the COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO - are reported on separately under a security classification, as are the activities of individuals in the pro-independence movement who might be classified as subversive, although not in the Nationalist or Communist category. BSP/4m

Instant case was opened during World War II when there was the implication of disloyalty on the part of anyone giving impetus or support to a separatist movement at a time of national emergency. Then it was necessary to keep a watchful eye on groups which might desire or attempt to take advantage of the war situation to press for the independence of Puerto Rico. The possibility that these groups might interfere with the war effort was clearly apparent.

Now, however, the general movement toward independence is not subversive (except in the case of the Nationalist and Communist Parties) but is merely the expression of political activity. As indicated above, individual agitators who have assumed a definite position of anti-Americanism or persons whose subversive tendencies are observed in the future will be reported on separately.

If the Bureau does not believe that this investigation should be closed and is of the opinion that continued coverage of this field will serve a useful and valuable purpose, and can be justified, permission is requested to change the title of this case to: INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO - FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER. If this were done, the activities of the Independence Party would be reported as a political matter for the reason that the Independence Party cannot properly be considered as a subversive group.

The title PRO-INDEPENDENCE ACTIVITIES IN PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, is deemed misleading, entirely too broad, and results in duplication of reporting activities of the Nationalist and Communist Parties along those lines. Further, if all activities embraced by this

JW: GEM  
100-4014  
cc-New York (105-203)

100-4014-559

Memo to the Director  
Re: Pro-Independence Movement in P. R.  
Internal Security - N

5/23/49

title were fully reported, they would include projects fostered by the non-subversive Popular Democratic Party, the party in power, which could be considered pro-independence in nature. For example, local election of Puerto Rico's governor, administration opposition to the naming of a Federal Coordinator for the Island, statements in the DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, administration mouthpiece, emphasizing "Puerto Rico's sovereignty," and etc.

The Bureau's reaction to the above is solicited.

Director, FBI

5/23/49

SAC, San Juan

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(Bufile 62-7721)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 6/12/89 BY 60367 NLS BPR/

Re New York letter 4/21/49 concerning the article published by EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK on April 6, 1949, which described the activities of the delegation of the Nationalist Party at the Inter-American Conference on Dependent Territories then meeting at Havana, Cuba.

It appears that the information in the above article was taken from an interview with JUAN JUAREZ Y JUAREZ, President of the Delegation of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to the above conference, and SERGIO P. ALPIZAR of the Communist newspaper HOY, Havana, Cuba. This interview is reported on Page 9 of PUERTO RICO LIBRE, a San Juan bi-weekly newspaper, dated March 30, 1949.

As the Bureau is undoubtedly aware, only 14 of the 21 American Republics were represented at this conference. Among those not present was the United States Government. On March 28, 1949, after considerable discussion, the AMERICAN COMMISSION ON DEPENDENT TERRITORIES, as the conference is properly known, voted to consider the case of Puerto Rico along with the principal subject matter of the conference - the European colonial possessions in the Americas. The conference appointed a committee to study the Puerto Rican question and attempt to determine if Puerto Rico is an occupied territory, an independent country, or a colony of the United States.

Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, who attended the conference as an "Observatory Delegate," contended that Puerto Rico is a Latin American nation refused to colonial status by the Government of the United States; that the entire population of the Island repudiates this colonialism and craves freedom.

Governor LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN countered this by a statement that "Puerto Rico is not a colony under any realistic definition; the Independents, who allege to represent Puerto Rico at the Havana Conference, were decidedly defeated during the past election, having polled only ten percent of the total votes cast." Puerto Rico was not officially represented at this conference, and the Puerto Rican "delegates" have no official standing whatsoever.

JW:GEM

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cc 100-4014

New York (100-7689)

100-4014-560



Memo to the Director  
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Internal Security - R

5/23/49

On April 14, 1949 the Senate of Puerto Rico unanimously passed a resolution drafted by Senator VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUI which expressed complete satisfaction with United States relationship and rejected the action of the Conference. An excerpt from this resolution follows: "We decline and reject all intervention of whatever class or motive which, without the authorization of our people, seeks to meddle in our political, economic, and social relations with the people of the United States."

In a speech at San Juan, Puerto Rico on April 16, 1949, PEDRO AIBEZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, caustically attacked the "so-called Puerto Rican Senate" for passing the above resolution and charged that its 19 members were "Yankees."

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, shortly after the resolution was passed, asserted publicly that the text of the resolution had been prepared by the Federal Government in Washington and brought to Puerto Rico by Resident Commissioner ANTONIO FITCHES LERIN, approved by Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, and presented in the Senate by Senator VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUI. The latter immediately denied this and declared in the press that he alone was responsible for drafting the resolution. He stated that Governor Muñoz Marín and the Federal authorities were not cognizant of the resolution until it had passed the Senate.

These two men, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and GUTIERREZ FRANQUI, then entered into bitter polemics in the Puerto Rican newspapers, EL IMPARCIAL, San Juan daily of Independentist views, supporting Concepción, and EL DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, Popular Party mouthpiece, giving Gutierrez' version. It was generally conceded that Gutierrez Franqui was telling the truth and that Concepción de Gracia's claim was fantastic.

Re: [REDACTED]

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P  
Y

War Assets Administration  
New York, New York  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

b7c

Mr. CHARLES TERRY, General Supervisor of Elections and Chairman of the Election Board, who has been a resident of Puerto Rico for approximately fifty years, advised [REDACTED] registered to vote in 1923. He stated that since there is no primary election in Puerto and the ballot is secret, it would be impossible to ascertain a person's political affiliation through any records.

Mr. TERRY advised that the Liberal Party came into existence in 1932 and was formed from remnants of the then non-existent Union Party. The Liberal Party was made up of many important people who favored statehood but the political status of Puerto Rico was never an issue with this party. The Union Party when in existence had favored any solution for the political status of Puerto Rico. They were willing to accept statehood, independence, or dominion status.

Mr. TERRY advised that in 1940 the Popular Party was formed and this Party likewise did not make an issue of the political status of Puerto Rico, but had as its platform betterment of the economic status of the people.

Mr. TERRY stated that the Nationalist Party was organized in 1922 and was composed of individuals favoring independence for Puerto Rico. He advised that on May 11, 1930, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was elected President of the Nationalist Party. ALBIZU decided to test the strength of the party at the polls in the general elections of November, 1932. The party polled only 5,257 votes and ALBIZU, who was running for senator at large, received 11,882 votes of a total of 384,627. Since that date, ALBIZU has consistently urged Puerto Ricans to refrain from voting in elections.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico continues in existence at the present time with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS still acting as its President. This party has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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cc: 100-3  
cc: 100-4014

(Report of SA Slayden dated 6-21-49)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-2-02 BY 60262NLS/RS/9

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Mrs. HAYDÉE SAN MIGUEL, Office of Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, advised that the Congress for Independence was first called in August, 1943. This Congress, according to Mrs. SAN MIGUEL, was made up of various political groups favoring independence for Puerto Rico. She advised that while members of the Nationalist Party were individually engaged in the activities of the Congress for Independence it was in no way connected with the Nationalist Party. She related that the second Congress for Independence was called in December, 1944, and in the early part of the year 1945, the Independence Party came into existence, being formed out of the Congress for Independence. She stated that it was not until 1948 that the Independence Party registered with the Executive Secretary as a political party as they did not have sufficient members to be registered legally. She stated that the Independence Party desires to obtain independence for Puerto Rico by requesting it from the United States Congress.

Both Mrs. SAN MIGUEL and Mr. CHARLES TERRY advised that prior to the Congress for Independence in 1943, there was not a political party in Puerto Rico known as the Independence Party.

Mrs. SAN MIGUEL produced the record reflecting the registering of the Nationalist flag by the Nationalist Party in 1936. She advised that the flag adopted by the party was an old flag which through long and wide usage had become known as the Puerto Rican flag but that it was never the official flag of Puerto Rico. She stated that this flag had formerly been used by the Union Party from 1920 to 1924 and later by the Liberal Party, but after 1936 the flag became commonly known as the Nationalist Party flag and was used only by Nationalists until the founding of the Independence Party. She stated that the Independence Party officially registered a green and white flag as that of the party but that often times the Nationalist Party flag is used in conjunction with the Independence Party flag.

Mrs. SAN MIGUEL advised that the records of the Executive Secretary's Office of Puerto Rico reflect that [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] She stated that the original records [REDACTED] had been destroyed and that [REDACTED] is personally unknown to her.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: June 21, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Pro-Independence Movement in Puerto Rico  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N  
(Bureau file 100-205249)

Reference is made to your letter dated May 23, 1949. For your information the results of the Bureau's inquiries in this matter are from time to time furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, the State Department and other United States Government agencies. Therefore, the Bureau's continued coverage in this matter is desired and your requested permission to close this case is not being granted.

You are, however, granted permission to change the title of this case to "Independence Party of Puerto Rico - Internal Security - X." It is not believed that the character "Foreign Political Matter" is applicable. As you have pointed out the changing of the title of this case should minimize, although not eliminate entirely, the inevitable duplication of reporting activities of the Nationalist and Communist Parties as they may from time to time apply to the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/86 BY 60267 NLSER/LK

cc - New York

100-4014-562

West JW



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASAS JACK WEST

DATE: August 18, 1949

FROM *R* SAC, San JuanSUBJECT: PRO-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

It is well over a year since a report has been written in this case. One should be prepared immediately.

ACS:RGB  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 5/12/70 BY 60267NLS EEL/hy*West RW*

100-4014-563



Director, FBI

July 8, 1949

SAC, New York

INDEPENDENTIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b2, b7D

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported [REDACTED] New York branch of captioned party, concerning the Conference on Dependent Territories which was recently held in Havana, Cuba. [REDACTED] great hopes are held for the success of the cause of Puerto Rican independence and that it has been "morally accepted" that the United States has no rights in Puerto Rico, and that the Island is entitled to freedom and independence.

[REDACTED] the following delegates to the Havana Conference could be counted upon to support the cause of Puerto Rican independence:

Argentina: ENRIQUE COROMINAS (Ambassador in Washington, D. C.)  
SAVERIO S. VALENTI

Costa Rica: BENJAMIN ODIO

Cuba: ERNESTO DIAZICO

Guatemala: JORGE GARCIA-GRAMADOS  
JOSE LUIS HENDOZA

Paraguay: AMADEO BAEZ-ALLENDE

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[REDACTED] the opposition included the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, LUIS QUINTANILLA, who, although he has expressed himself in favor of Puerto Rican independence in the past, opposed strongly consideration of the case in the Pan-American Union because of technicalities. [REDACTED] b2, b7D

ERNESTO CHIRIBOGA-ORDOÑEZ, delegate from Ecuador is strongly opposed because Ecuador needs a loan from the United States, and that the Peruvian delegate, GUSTAVO BARRERA-MOLLER, is also opposed for similar reasons. [REDACTED]

Venezuelan Military Government is trying not to antagonize the United States at this time, and for this reason, its delegate, RAUL ROMOS JIMENEZ expressed himself against the Puerto Rican case. Allegedly, the Venezuelan Government threatened to withdraw its delegation if the case of Puerto Rico was brought before the meeting. This would have prevented the existence of a quorum and, therefore, President PRIO-SOCARRAS of Cuba telephoned the head of the Venezuelan Military, JUNTA, and pressed him to keep the Venezuelan Delegation at the meeting.

cc:San Juan ✓

VAL:MAR  
105-203

FBI - SAN JUAN  
JUL 10 1949

100-4014-564 - 44-3-1957

Letter to Director  
NY 105-203

b7D [REDACTED] DOMINCO ROMEO y JAIME of El Salvador, and  
MAUCLAIR WETHINON of Haiti, are all right [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] delegate  
from Panama, JUAN CASTELLON.

The above is being submitted for your information.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN JUAN**

SJ FILE NO. 100-4014

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, P. R.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/6/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/2/48 - 9/20/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>SA JACK VEST</b> <b>LVM</b>
TITLE <b>"Changed"</b> <b>PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO,</b> <b>aka PIP, Independence Party of Puerto Rico</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - X</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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DATE 5/12/00 BY 60322/SP/AM

PIP leaders supported independentist, anti-Administration striking students of University of Puerto Rico in spring 1948. Certificate of accreditation establishing PIP as main political party in Puerto Rico issued 4/12/48. RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCHAND, CARLOS MUNOZ SANTAELLA, RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA and Dr. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, persons of prominence in Puerto Rico, joined PIP. SUSONI and ARONJA SIACA were PIP's candidates for Governor and Resident Commissioner. In November 2, 1948, election PIP received 64,511 votes but no PIP candidate won any post in the electoral race. Popular Democratic Party, the winning party, received 391,282 votes. On November 3, 1948, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the PIP, announced that his party was beginning the 1952 election campaign immediately. PIP conducts daily radio programs for purpose of "orientating and educating" public. Principal targets of PIP criticism are Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Insular Government of Puerto Rico, and alleged "colonial status" of Puerto Rico. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA has assured Puerto Rican war veterans that their rights as veterans will not be affected if independence comes to Puerto Rico. Dr. SUSONI and CONCEPCION DE GRACIA attended conference of the Inter-American Commission on Dependent Territories at Habana, Cuba, in March, 1949, and were successful in having resolution passed that conference would consider the Puerto Rican question and decide whether Puerto Rico is an independent country, an occupied territory or a colony of the United States.

OGA

- P\* -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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SJ 100-4014

REFERENCE: Bufile 100-205249  
Report SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE, 5-4-49, New York City  
Bulet dated 6-21-49.

DETAILS: The title of this case has been changed to reflect the name of the most influential pro-independence organization active in Puerto Rico at this time, El Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (The Independence Party of Puerto Rico), also known as the PIP.

Mrs. HAYDEE SAN MIGUEL, Office of Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, advised SA JOHN P. SLAYDEN on June 20, 1949, that the Independence Party of Puerto Rico grew out of the Pro-Independence Congress. This Congress was first called in August 1943 and was made up of various political groups favoring independence for Puerto Rico. She advised that while members of the Nationalist and Communist Parties were individually engaged in the activities of the Pro-Independence Congress, it was in no way connected with either the Nationalist or the Communist Party.

Mrs. SAN MIGUEL advised that the second Pro-Independence Congress convened in December 1944 and that in 1946 the Independence Party of Puerto Rico came into existence.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who is acquainted with the activities of the Nationalist Party, reported that although some Nationalist Party members had attended the Pro-Independence Congress meetings, they were forbidden by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party, to join the Independence Party once it was organized. The informant stated that the reason for this was ALBIZU's fear of losing his following and the traditional policy of the Nationalist Party against registering and voting in so-called "colonial" elections in Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, who is cognizant of the activities of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, reported that it is the policy of that party to support the Independence Party of Puerto Rico because such a policy is in line with Soviet demands for independence of "colonial countries". The Communist Party of Puerto Rico, according to Informant T-2, urged its members to vote for the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in the November 1948 elections.

INDEPENDENTIST ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO

On April 14, 1948, JORGE LUIS LANDING, JUAN MARI BRAS, JOSE GIL DE LAMADRID and PELEGRIN GARCIA, expelled students of the University of Puerto Rico, came on the campus and conducted impromptu meetings which eventually reached riot proportions. These disorders were the result of grievances held against Chancellor JAIME BENITEZ by Independentist-minded student leaders at the University. One of the grievances was based on Chancellor BENITEZ' denial of the students' request that PEDRO ALIBU CAMPOS be allowed to speak at the University.

Informant T-1 advised that of the four men named above all except PELEGRIN GARCIA, who is classed as a Nationalist, are members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. Other Independence Party members who were active in the student disorders at the University of Puerto Rico around this time are JOSE M. TEJADA, HARRY GARCIA DOMINICCI, CLEMENTE MATTEI PADILLA, ORLANDO REVERON and OSCAR GARCIA FIGUEROA.

The University of Puerto Rico closed temporarily after the widespread disturbances on April 14, 1948. Officers of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico were called in to protect the University grounds and property. Classes were resumed on May 3, 1948, and order was maintained by the police who arrested students who attempted to disrupt classes or hold unauthorized meetings. Injunctions requested by the University of Puerto Rico were issued by the San Juan District Court prohibiting LANDING, LAMADRID, MARI BRAS and PELEGRIN GARCIA from entering the University grounds or buildings.

On May 7, 1948, EL MUNDO, San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, reported that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, made a statement to the press condemning the action of the police in repressing student activities. Portions of this statement are quoted below:

"I arrived at Rio Piedras around one o'clock in the afternoon, with Senator WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO and Representative JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA to see if it was true that the students had been beaten and that tear gas had been used, as it had been reported in San Juan.

"The reports were true. The Government of Puerto Rico had initiated an official reign of terror. Despite the peaceful, responsible, orderly and serious attitude of the students, it had resorted to violence. \* \* \*



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"I condemn in the most energetic fashion the violence exercised by the Government of Puerto Rico which is directed by LUIS MUNOZ MARIN. I exhort my people to protest energetically and not to fire, even though ordered to do so, against their young brothers."

The school term ended without further serious incident at the University of Puerto Rico. No commencement exercises were held, however, due to the tense situation.

EL MUNDO of April 4, 1949, reported that a group of seven University students, headed by ANTONIO FILARDI GUZMAN and GILBERTO LEBRON TORRES, had requested permission to hold a meeting of University students to endorse the decision of the Conference of the Inter-American Commission on Dependent Territories to study Puerto Rico's relations with the United States. The University refused to grant permission to hold such a meeting on the grounds that the University could not permit one group of students to take action in the name of the entire student body.

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA was quoted in the same article of EL MUNDO as declaring that "The University of Puerto Rico, acting against the ends for which it was created, wishes that its students live with their backs to the destiny of their people."

EL MUNDO of August 15, 1949, reported that JORGE LUIS LANDING and JUAN MARI BRAS had returned to Puerto Rico on August 13, 1949, after having received their AB degrees from Florida Southern College, Florida, which college they had attended since January 1949. According to a statement made by LANDING, he intended to resume his work in the Congreso General de Trabajadores (Autentico), a labor organization of Puerto Rico headed by FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY

According to EL IMPARCIAL, San Juan Spanish language newspaper, dated April 13, 1948, the Independence Party of Puerto Rico became a legal political party of Puerto Rico at 11 a.m. on April 12, 1948. At that time a certificate of accreditation was handed to GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the Independence Party, by Mrs. HAYDEE F. DE SAN MIGUEL, then Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico.

The certificate reflects that the Independence Party is registered as a principal political party in accordance with Sections 14 and 37 of the Electoral Law after having obtained 60,000 sworn petitions in 40 precincts.

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This figure was approximately seven per cent of the total votes cast for Resident Commissioner in the 1944 election. Sworn petitions totaling at least five per cent of the 1944 votes are necessary to register a new political party in Puerto Rico.

At the time the certificate was received by CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, he made a lengthy statement to the press in which he predicted victory in the coming elections and attacked the Popular Democratic Party leader LUIS MUNOZ MARIN because the latter allegedly predicted that it would take the PIP 99 years to become a registered political party.

#### RECRUITMENT OF PROMINENT MEMBERS

EL IMPARCIAL of April 19, 1948, reported that attorney RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCHAND, ex-District Attorney of Ponce, Puerto Rico, made his formal entry in the Independence Party on the invitation of GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA. PEREZ MARCHAND's telegram to CONCEPCION DE GRACIA was quoted. In it PEREZ stated that he took pleasure in participating in the "crusade for political liberty of Puerto Rico. . ." and that "I have always repudiated the stigma of colonialism." This news article reported that PEREZ MARCHAND had been in the Liberal Party prior to his affiliation with the PIP.

EL IMPARCIAL of April 24, 1948, reported that civil engineer CARLOS MUNOZ SANTAELLA, cousin of LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, had joined the Independence Party. This paper on April 27, 1948, published an account of a meeting of the Independence Party on April 25, 1948, in San Juan, P.R., at which the following were speakers:

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA  
RAFAEL V. PEREZ MARCHAND  
CARLOS MUNOZ SANTAELLA  
CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO  
LUIS VERGNE ORTIZ  
VICTOR M. BOSCH  
ARTURO GALLARDO WOODS  
Dr. SERGIO PENA ALMODOVAR  
LUIS V. PINO  
FERNANDO MILAN, Jr.  
BALTASAR QUINONES ELLAS ) then representatives in  
JOSE LUIS FELIU PESQUERA) Insular House  
WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO - then Senator in Insular  
Senate

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JOSE FERRER ) professors, University of  
JULIO GARCIA DIAZ ) Puerto Rico  
JORGE ELIEZER  
AMADO ALONSO  
JOSE RODRIGUEZ  
JACOBO CONDOVA CHIRINO - Master of Ceremonies

In his speech on the above occasion, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA emphasized, according to EL IMPARCIAL, that his party would seek independence through peaceful and legal means.

EL IMPARCIAL of May 21, 1948, carried a write-up on the affiliation of RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA, Senator at Large, with the Independence Party. ARONJA, formerly of the Popular Democratic Party, abandoned that party in favor of the PIP because the Popular Party "made a joke of our right to political liberty" and has "converted itself into an efficient instrument to maintain the status quo and continue indefinitely our present colonialism."

A short time later, Dr. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI resigned his position as President of the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico and publicly affiliated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. Prior to that time he had been in the Popular Democratic Party.

#### CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY

The Convention of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico was held on August 15, 1948, in the Perla Theater at Ponce, Puerto Rico, according to an article in EL MUNDO of August 16, 1948. Dr. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI was nominated the Independence Party's candidate for governor; RAFAEL ARJONA SIACA was nominated candidate at large for Resident Commissioner.

VICTOR BOSCH, in his character as President of the Credentials Committee, informed the convention that 1,472 delegates with voting rights were in attendance representing all the towns of Puerto Rico including Vieques and Culebra.

Speeches were made by MODESTO GOTAY, JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO, JORGE LUIS LANDING, FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY, JACOBO CONDOVA CHIRINO, JUAN MARI BRAS, ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO, RADAMES LABOY, JULIO GARCIA DIAZ, FERNANDO MILAN, Jr., and GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA.

Candidates for Senator-at-Large nominated were GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President, and JOSE L. FELIU PESQUERA, Secretary General of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. The nomination of Representative at Large went to BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS and FERNANDO MILAN, Jr.

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CONCEPCION DE GRACIA moved that the Second Anniversary of the founding of the Independence Party on October 17, 1948, be celebrated by holding an assembly at Bayamon, P.R. JUAN MARI BRAS stated that this would be wasting valuable time so close to the November 2, 1948, elections and CONCEPCION DE GRACIA withdrew his motion.

RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER 2, 1948, ELECTION

At a meeting in New York City on August 19, 1948, according to an article in EL IMPARCIAL dated August 23, 1948, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA predicted that the Independence Party of Puerto Rico would win the November 1948 elections by a landslide.

Despite the intensity of the PIP's campaign, however, it did not win any position sought by its candidates. Election results revealed by the Insular Board of Elections and published in EL IMPARCIAL of December 31, 1948, reflected that LUIS MUNOZ MARIN received 61 per cent of the total votes cast in the November 2, 1948, election in Puerto Rico. The breakdown was as follows:

Total number of registered electors	873,085
Total number of voters	<u>646,959</u>
Electors qualified to vote but who did not	226,126

For Governor

LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Popular Democratic Party	392,386
MARTIN TRUVIESO, Coalition Candidate of Statehood, Socialist and Reformist Parties	182,977
FRANCISCO M. SUSONI, Independence Party	65,351

For Resident Commissioner

ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN, FDP	392,033
LUIS FERRE, Coalition	180,513
RAFAEL ARONJA SIACA, PIP	66,141

Parties

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC	391,282
STATEHOOD	87,128
INDEPENDENCE	64,811
SOCIALIST	63,876
REFORMIST	27,629

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GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and JOSE L. FELIU PESQUERA, candidates for the position of Senator-at-Large, received 37,952 and 28,219 votes respectively. The number of votes received by the winning candidates for this position ranged from a high of 132,381 received by SAMUEL R. QUINONES (PDF) to 87,758 received by CELESTINO IRIARTE (Statehood Party).

The Independence Party's candidates for Representative-at-Large, BALTAZAR QUINONES ELIAS and FERNANDO MILAN, Jr., received 37,549 and 28,606 votes. Winning candidates for this position received from 132,392 to 115,511 votes.

As the Insular Legislature is presently constituted, the Popular Democratic Party controls 17 of the 19 seats in the Senate and 38 of the 39 seats in the House of Representatives.

#### THE 1952 CAMPAIGN BEGINS

The day following the general elections, November 3, 1948, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA announced that the Independence Party was beginning its campaign for 1952 immediately. In statements published by EL IMPARCIAL on January 13, 1949, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA reiterated this announcement, advising that his party was reorganizing various committees in Puerto Rico and declaring that the Independence Party of Puerto Rico was the party of the future. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA stated that the PIP presented a daily radio broadcast for the purpose of "educating and orientating" the people of Puerto Rico.

On August 17, 1949, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA spoke over Radio Station WIBS, San Juan, P.R., during the PIP's regular broadcast. According to Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability,

[REDACTED]

Informant T-3 also reported [REDACTED]

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T-3 advised

#### CRITICISM OF GOVERNOR MUNOZ MARIN

Immediately after the inauguration of Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN on January 2, 1949, GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA issued a statement to the press, carried in EL MUNDO and EL IMPARCIAL of January 7, 1949, in which he strongly criticised Governor MUNOZ MARIN for having "placed himself at the head of the agents of the new type of North American imperialism" and "denying the principle of nationalities and sovereignty."

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA further charged in his statement that the United States Government has unlimited sovereignty in Puerto Rico and pointed out that the United States, among other things, can name a coordinator to act as liaison between the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Government of the United States; can revise, amend or modify Insular legislation and the Organic Act; can repeal the law that permits the election of a "colonial governor"; can name the Auditor and the Judges of the Supreme Court; can recruit Puerto Rican youths by virtue of the Selective Service Act which was passed by the North American Congress without Puerto Rican participation; and can send those youths to fight in other lands for the sovereignty of the United States.

With regard to the naming of a coordinator, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA was quoted in EL MUNDO of March 28, 1949, as saying that there is no question about Puerto Rico's being a colony because in the same law that permitted Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor, the President of the United States was given the power to name a Federal Coordinator or "a super-governor". After pointing out that Puerto Rico is facing a grave economic crisis, he asserted that "the situation is one of insecurity and uncertainty and is due to the colonial system from which we suffer."

EL MUNDO of August 5, 1949, carried a statement made by ANTONIO PACHECO PADRO, former Popular Party representative for Districts of Moca, Aguada, and Isabela, Puerto Rico. PACHECO PADRO stated that he had withdrawn from the Popular Party due to the statements made by LUIS MUNOZ MARIN in the United States describing Puerto Rico as a "new type of state". PACHECO interpreted this as a sign that MUNOZ MARIN no longer was interested in independence for Puerto Rico.

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This article quotes CONCEPCION as criticising all parties of Puerto Rico and the Independence Party in particular for "intransigence and demagoguery". CONCEPCION added his statement with an inference that a new party might be formed for the purpose of working toward the independence of Puerto Rico in a more effective manner.

#### VETERANS' RIGHTS

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA stated in Washington on August 27, 1948, that the rights of Puerto Rican war veterans would not be changed if independence comes to Puerto Rico. He stated that these rights accrue to the veterans by virtue of their service in the armed forces of the United States and cannot be voided, limited or suspended. In a message to Puerto Rican veterans published by EL IMPARCIAL on August 28, 1948, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA said: "Go forward and continue working militantly so that we may win on November 2 next and, with your efforts, make possible the establishment of a Puerto Rican Government founded in the will and consent of the People of Puerto Rico."

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Hermandad de Veteranos Puertorriquenos (Brotherhood of Puerto Rican Veterans) is very pro-independence in political sentiment. He stated that the American Legion supports the Statehood Party.

#### CONFERENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

On March 15, 1949, the conference of the Inter-American Commission on Dependent Territories met at Habana, Cuba. Only 14 of the 21 American Republics were represented. Among those absent was the United States Government. The Commission on Dependent Territories was created by the Ninth Inter-American Conference at Bogota, Colombia, in April 1947.

EL MUNDO of March 16, 1949, carried an announcement that Dr. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI and GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had gone to Habana to explain to the conference the political situation of Puerto Rico.

On the following day CAYETANO COLL CUCHI, in his column in DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, San Juan daily Spanish language pro-Administration newspaper, charged that SUSONI and CONCEPCION DE GRACIA were "Ambassadors of Deception" and had unjustifiably undertaken to present themselves to the conference as representatives of the people of Puerto Rico. He contended that Puerto Rico is not a colony under any realistic

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definition of the word and pointed out that CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, SUSONI and the entire Independence Party were crushingly defeated at the polls in the November 1948 election and consequently did not speak in the name of the Puerto Rican people.

DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO followed this up by an editorial on March 19, 1949, asserting that SUSONI and CONCEPCION DE GRACIA were representatives only of themselves and were trying to undermine the well-being of the Puerto Rican people by making intellectually dishonest appeals to their emotionalism.

EL MUNDO of March 21, 1949, quoted from a letter sent by SUSONI and CONCEPCION DE GRACIA to Dr. GUY PEREZ CISNEROS, Secretary General of the Commission on Dependent Territories, requesting admission to the conference as observers. In this lengthy letter, among other things, it was stated that Puerto Rico is a Latin American country subjected to colonialism by the Government of the United States; and that the entire people of Puerto Rico repudiate this colonialism and have long insisted upon the abolition of the oppressive system that prevents them from developing their potentialities and living a full life.

On March 28, 1949, after considerable discussion, the Inter-American Commission on Dependent Territories voted to consider the case of Puerto Rico along with the principal subject matter of the conference -- the European colonial possessions in the Americas. The Cuban delegate, Dr. ERNESTO DIHIGO, was the sponsor of the resolution to include Puerto Rico. The conference appointed a committee to study the Puerto Rican question and attempt to determine if Puerto Rico is an occupied territory, an independent country or a colony of the United States. This information was set forth in a United Press dispatch dated March 28, 1949, at Habana, Cuba.

On April 14, 1949, the Senate of Puerto Rico unanimously passed a resolution drafted by Senator VICTOR GUTIERREZ FRANQUI, of the Popular Party. This resolution expressed Puerto Rico's complete satisfaction with its relationship to the United States and rejected the action of the conference. An excerpt from this resolution follows: "We decline and reject all intervention of whatever class or motive which, without the authorization of our people, seeks to meddle in our political, economic and social relations with the people of the United States."

GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, shortly after the resolution was passed, asserted in the press that the text of the resolution had been prepared by the Federal Government in Washington, brought to Puerto Rico by Resident Commissioner ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN, approved by Governor MUNOZ MARIN and presented in the Insular Senate by Senator GUTIERREZ FRANQUI. The

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latter immediately denied this, declaring that he alone was responsible for drafting the resolution and that neither Governor MUNOZ MARIN nor the Federal authorities were cognizant of the resolution until it had passed the Senate.

PRO-INDEPENDENCE EDITORIAL POLICY OF EL IMPARCIAL

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised by report dated:

[REDACTED]

T-4 reported

[REDACTED]

This source further reported

[REDACTED]

- P E N D I N G -

SJ 100-4014

LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City:

Will follow and report activities of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in New York City.

SAN JUAN OFFICE

Will follow and report the activities of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico and affiliated groups.



SJ 100-4014

INFORMANTS

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b2, b7D  
1

T-1

[REDACTED]

T-2

[REDACTED]

T-3

G-2 USARFANT, San Juan, P. R.  
Weekly Intelligence Summary #35, dated  
September 1949.

T-4

ONI, 10th Naval District, San Juan, P.R.  
Report dated February 4, 1949, by  
-E- M. WESTBROOK, Jr.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: October 25, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA  
PUERTORRIQUENO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X  
(San Juan file 100-4014)

Reference is made to the report of SA JACK WEST dated Oct. 6, 1949, at San Juan, which indicated that four copies were designated for the New York Office, in order that distribution might be made to ONI and G-2 in New York.

Please be advised that the ONI and G-2 copies of the report have not been received.

The San Juan office is therefore requested to furnish these copies to New York in order that distribution may be made to the above mentioned agencies.

AIR MAIL

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DATE 5/2/00 BY 60267 MLSEP/LW

VAL:PMC  
105-203

100-4014-567

FBI - SAN JUAN
OCT 27 1949

SAC, New York

10/31/49

SAC, San Juan

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUENO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X  
(New York File 105-203)

Reurlet 10/25/49.

The missing copies intended for ONI and G-2, New York, cannot be located in this office. The stenographer preparing this report distinctly recalls fastening together the New York Office copies and the copies intended for ONI and G-2, New York.

Because only a limited number of copies are available at this office, it is requested that inquiry be made of ONI and G-2 in New York to ascertain if they did not by one means or another receive copies of this report.

ACS:ACO  
100-4014

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100-4014-569

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DATE 5/12/80 BY L. J. WILKINS

Aguadilla, P.R., 31 Mayo 49

DE [redacted] Det. P. I.

A: Hon. Jefe de Dpto. e. Dpto. de Zona, Aguadilla, P.R.

Asunto: CONFIDENCIAL, del individuo, Rogelio Muñoz Arce  
residente en el Bo. Escudón de Rincón, P. R.

1. Para informar a Vuestro honor de mi investigación en  
relación con el individuo arriba mencionado, según memorandum  
de fecha 18 de mayo de 1949, No. 536 de esa Jefatura.

2. El verdadero nombre de Rogelio Muñoz Arce es **ROGELIO  
MUÑOZ AVILÉS**, blanco de 24 años, natural de Rincón, residente  
en barrio Río Grande, Parada Muñoz, por [redacted]  
yendo de Aguada para Rincón, veterano, administrador de los  
bienes del padre, Sr. Gregorio Muñoz Arce, estudia en Mayaguez  
en el Colegio, "Thomas Gregg School", un curso de Comercio.

3. El Sr. Gregorio Muñoz Arce, padre de Rogelio Muñoz  
Avilés fue el candidato alcalde por el Partido Independentista  
en la pasadas elecciones, son independentistas de los más fuertes  
en Rincón.

4. Rogelio Muñoz Avilés está inscrito en el Servicio Se-  
lectivo en la Junta Local de Rincón, clasificado en I-A y entro  
al ejército el 16 de julio de 1946 y salió el día 2 de diciem-  
bre de 1946. Adjunto le estoy enviando el Certificado de Acta  
de nacimiento.

(Fdo.) [redacted] Det. P. I. S. I.

277-359

OFICINA COMANDANTE ZONA PI  
Aguadilla

Junio 1- 1949

Referida al Hon. Jefe de la Policía Insular-San Juan, Aten-  
ción Comandante del Escuadrón de Seguridad Interna. Se incluye  
verificación de acta de nacimiento de Rogelio Muñoz Avilés.

(Fdo.) [redacted]  
Capitan PI- Comde. Zona

JR/jrc  
Insis.

ENDCSO A LA VUELTA.....

FBI - SAN JUAN  
OCT 13 1949

Ansanto ad

100-4014-569

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revel of this man  
No know

Director, FBI

November 1, 1949

SAC, New York

INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/76 BY 60240NLS  
EP/Lbh

b2, b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that he has learned from [redacted]

that the Communist Party has been helping the Independence Party of Puerto Rico financially. According to the informant, [redacted] this was the reason which compelled GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the Independence Party, to come to New York City to campaign openly for VITO MARCANTONIO who is running for Mayor. [redacted]

DE GRACIA gave considerable trouble by claiming to be too ill to travel, but that the Communist Party ordered a physician, member of the Party, to examine DE GRACIA. [redacted] the physical examination disclosed that, although DE GRACIA is not well, his health would not be endangered by the trip or by the political campaign.

Confidential Informant [redacted] made the above information available to SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE on November 3, 1949.

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau and of the San Juan Office.

cc-San Juan (AMSD)  
cc-NY 100-67212 (CP, USA Colonial Matters)  
cc-NY 100-54837 (G.C. de Gracia)

b2  
b7D

[redacted] knows  
nothing of this.  
[redacted] does not believe  
this true 11/19/49

This most interesting and  
should be verified. It sounds  
a bit exaggerated, but that there  
is a connection is obvious. How  
about Susan? See what we  
can find out about this.

VAL:LEW  
105-203

Important!

AL.

100-4014-590

FBI - SAN JUAN  
NOV 9 1949  
Greedy Hord



Director, FBI

November 23, 1949

SAC, San Juan

INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X  
(Bufile 100-205249)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/70 BY 60267 NLS  
EPH

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated November 4, 1949, which advised that confidential information received by New York indicated that the Communist Party, USA has been lending financial assistance to the INDEPENDENCE PARTY of Puerto Rico.

A review of files in the San Juan Division pertaining to the INDEPENDENCE PARTY and the Puerto Rican Communist Party file has failed to reflect any information which indicates that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA or the INDEPENDENCE PARTY of Puerto Rico has received in the past any financial aid from the Communist Party in the United States.

Reliable San Juan Informant [REDACTED] also of known reliability, both of whom are informants well acquainted with Communist activities in Puerto Rico, have advised that they know of no instance in which the INDEPENDENCE PARTY of Puerto Rico has been assisted financially by either the Communists of Puerto Rico or of New York City. [REDACTED] advised on November 14, 1949, that he did not believe the Communist Party, USA, was officially lending financial assistance to the INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. He stated that it was probable, however, that if Independence leaders like GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, who is President of the INDEPENDENCE PARTY, came to New York City and made public speeches among the Puerto Rican element that such speeches would have the support of the Communist groups in New York City in view of the fact that independence for Puerto Rico is also one of the objectives of the Puerto Rican Communist Party and has the support of the Communist Party, USA. Informant stated that in the event speaker's fees were paid to the Independence Party leaders who made such speeches, doubtlessly the Communists attending would contribute.

[REDACTED] stated that it was his belief that this would be the extent of any financial assistance given the INDEPENDENCE PARTY by the Communists in New York City.

This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and the New York Office.

HDW:TH  
100-4014 116W

cc: New York  
(100-87212)  
(100-54837)

100-4014-571

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/17/80 BY 60267NLS BOP/LK

FILE 100-4014-572 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Class. Case No. Last Serial

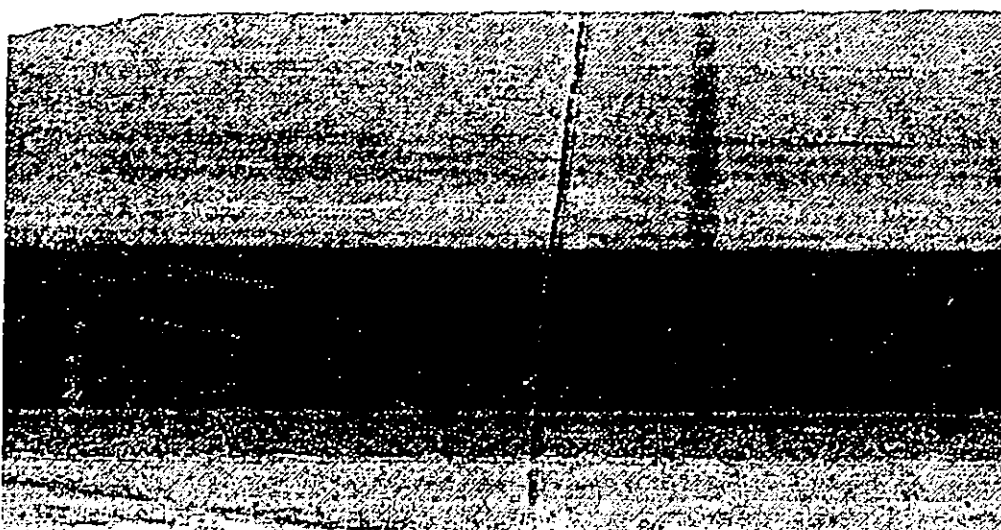
☐ Pending ☐ Closed

SERIAL #	Description of Serial	Date Charged
572	Memo of SA Arnold Orrantia 11/20/49	
572A	List of members of Acción Colegial Ind.	
572B	Letter to G-2 12/6/49, transmitting copy of membership list	

Transferred to file entitled: ACCION COLEGIAL INDEPENDEN-  
TISTA - SJ 105-2403 x

RECHARGE Employee Date \_\_\_\_\_

To \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_



RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

ORALLY ☐

BY TELEPHONE ☐

CIC Form

Date:

6/6/52

Information Requested Concerning:

[REDACTED]  
Pvt. US [REDACTED]

b7c

Information Furnished from File, Serial and Page Number:

100-4014-[REDACTED]

Information Furnished to:

CIC

Remarks:

CIC Informed that Subject's name (no other identifying data) appears on a membership list for the year [REDACTED] of an organization entitled "Accion Collegial Independista" at A+M College, Mayaguez, P.R. This organization is composed of students favoring the independence of Puerto Rico, and in 1949 was not officially recognized by the college administration of the school because of its political nature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/88 BY 10247 NLS/K3P/L55

George F. Buldain  
Special Agent

6/6/52 [REDACTED]

100-4014-572-D

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

ORALLY ☒ BY TELEPHONE ☐

Date: 9/21/51

Information Requested Concerning:

[REDACTED]

b7c

Information Furnished from File, Serial and Page Number:

100-4014-[REDACTED]

Information Furnished to:

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

Remarks:

b7c

[REDACTED] was advised that the info. contained in above serial may not be identical to & with the above named person.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/80 BY 60267 NLS BP/LM

*[Signature]*  
Special Agent

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Juan

DATE: December 5, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA  
SECURITY MATTER - X

Attached are translations of articles published in the October 27, 1949 issue of "La Prensa" and the November 1, 1949 "El Diario de Nueva York" concerning the recent visit of subject to New York City.

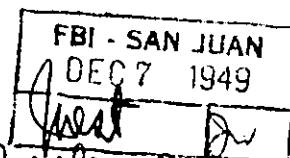
This is submitted for the information of the San Juan Office.

Encls. (2)

cc: NY105-203

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/80 BY 60207 NLS ECL/LSH

VAL:APK  
100-54837



100-4914-573

with enclosure



EL DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK  
November 1, 1949

## CHATTING WITH

G. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA

by Bobby Quintero

Since his arrival on this last trip to New York we had spoken over the phone two or three times. Dr. Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, President of the Puerto Rican Independentist Party, did not have a minute free the few days that he was here to come and see us and to give us a strong embrace. We are old friends. Real friends. He is an INDEPENDENTIST. We are too. We finally met last night. It was at a meeting of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico. Our spirits were high. A heated discussion on local politics created an atmosphere of high tension. When Gilberto came, "peace reigned in Warsaw". We heard the friend of Marcantonio speak. We heard him tell why he gives his support to the Labor Party's candidate for Mayor. And we heard him tell what the factors were which made him decide to come to the continent to fight for the victory of MARCANTONIO in next Tuesday's elections. We waited for the meeting to end. Then we went to eat in a restaurant, and we began to chat a little. I was not interested in talking about politics. I wanted to discover the private life of this apostle of the independence of Puerto Rico. And his private life is an open book according to what he told us. "I live in the house of my good mother. There I have a room, a room which serves as a living room, bedroom, library and storeroom for old papers. There I rest some times. In the little precinct, stretched on a sofa, my eyes fixed on the flat ceiling, I think and meditate about the future of Puerto Rico. Sometimes I dream with my eyes wide open. I see MY FATHERLAND rise up independent, dancing in the family of free nations. Wearing the same dress of sovereignty of her other sisters, the Republics of the Americas of Washington, of Bolivar and of Jose Marti. And this realization of my dream is not far off, because it is the dream of all the free peoples of Puerto Rico and of the world. Gilberto then spoke to us of his two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 6. "They are a joy," Concepcion said to us. And we keep looking at this great man, this worthy Puerto Rican who possesses the courage of healthy and sincere men who does not know defeat or accept vengeance. This man, who marches with a firm step toward the attainment of an ideal, of an ideal so sacred and so pure as the freedom of the beloved fatherland. It was five o'clock in the morning when we said good-by.

Translator: Mrs. Sophia Saliba

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/00 BY 60267 NLS BPL/mj

LA PRENSA  
October 27, 1949

ABOUT THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PIP BELIEVES THAT MARCANTONIO IS  
THE BEST FRIEND OF PUERTO RICO

Dr. Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, President of the Puerto Rican Independentist Party, arrived in this city yesterday at 11:30. He came from Washington where he had been engaged in certain activities of a political nature. A committee from the American Labor Party, headed by Vito Marcantonio, candidate for Mayor, and a committee from the Local Committee of the PIP, headed by its president, Mr. Lorenzo Pinero, went to La Guardia Airport to meet him.

Dr. Concepcion de Gracia in answer to the questions of newspapermen said that he had come to campaign openly in behalf of Vito Marcantonio and that he brought a message from the farm workers and the middle class of Puerto Rico for the Puerto Rican residents here and that that message was: "Vote for Marcantonio for Mayor of New York. Vote for Marcantonio because he is the best friend of Puerto Rico that we have in this country."

He said that he came on his own, that he was paying his own expenses and that he would be here until after the elections. He added that the action of Munoz Marin in supporting O'Dwyer for whom he said that he had sent more than 25,000 letters to Puerto Rican voters here, was the reason for his making the trip to this city and participating in the campaign in behalf of Marcantonio. (It will be remembered that recently Governor Munoz Marin wrote a letter to Mayor O'Dwyer asking the Puerto Ricans to vote for the said candidate "in order to get rid of the infamy of the Communists.")

In regard to this, Dr. Concepcion de Gracia said that Munoz Marin had also been called a Communist by his opponents, when three or four years ago he had been identified with the progressives and not with the reactionaries as he is now. He added that at that time Munoz Marin was a very good friend of Marcantonio. In this regard, Dr. Concepcion de Gracia added that Munoz Marin broke with Marcantonio when he denounced his action denying independence. "However, I do not know a single person in Puerto Rico who owes more to Marcantonio than Munoz Marin," the President of the PIP concluded.

Marcantonio reported yesterday at the same time that the day before election there would be mass meetings at 108th Street and Madison Avenue and other large political rallies at which Dr. Concepcion de Gracia will probably speak.

Speaking about his opponent O'Dwyer and the Puerto Ricans, Marcantonio said that his friends had conspired not to permit the Puerto Ricans to register

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/76 BY 60262 NLSB P/um

even refusing to recognize their school diplomas and demanding exceptional means of identification. He added that while O'Dwyer claimed that he was a friend of the Puerto Ricans he had done everything to prevent their registering, and had called him a partial candidate because of the simple reason that he defended the Puerto Ricans. Marcantonio also said that O'Dwyer had done practically nothing for the Puerto Ricans during his four years of administration, that he had not made a single housing project for them and had refused to honor their school diplomas for the Civil Service of the city, including diplomas from the University of Puerto Rico. He said finally that he had known nothing of the arrival of Dr. Concepcion de Gracia, and that Monday was the first time that he learned of his trip. He added that he did not expect him to have recovered, since he had been very ill.

Translator: Mrs. Sophia Saliba



Director, FBI

December 12, 1949

SAC, New York

INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By report dated [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised b2 b7D

According to the informant, [redacted] not to permit any infiltration of Communist elements in the Independence Party, nor to allow them to influence the movement in any way. [redacted]

b7D [redacted] to support the candidacy of VITO MARGANTONIO (American Labor Party candidate for mayor of NYU) because of moral obligation. [redacted] he felt a sense of duty and loyalty. [redacted]

[redacted] He was not in accord with many of MARGANTONIO'S associates and issues.

b2, b7D [redacted] learned that the Independence Party initiated on November 20, 1949 a campaign to raise a fund of \$3000 for the purposes of opening a central Independence Party office in NYU, with a paid Executive Secretary.

b7D [redacted]  
The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau and of the San Juan office.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/21/94 BY 62210 NLS/EP/4

cc San Juan (ATTN: [redacted])

WAL:HJC  
104-203



100-4014-574

818-92

FD-72  
(1-10-49)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN JUAN

NY FILE NO.

105-203

RJS

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/31/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/27-30/49</b> <b>1/3-5/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>VICTOR A. LEMAITRE</b>
TITLE <b>PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTO RIQUEÑO, aka PIP, Independence Party of Puerto Rico</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - X</b>
<b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b>  GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA arrived in the U.S. May 5, 1949, to present Puerto Rico's case to the American States Organization. Independence Party pickets protested Governor MUNOZ MARIN'S visit to Washington and to New York, July, 1949. Confidential Informant advised Party planned to establish a New York City Headquarters. Pressure allegedly exerted on CONCEPCION DE GRACIA to support candidacy of VITO MARCANTONIO in NYC. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA arrived in NYC on October 26, 1949, to campaign for MARCANTONIO. Membership drive planned November 13, 1949. On November 20, 1949, DE GRACIA spoke at a meeting celebrating the Discovery of Puerto Rico. Brooklyn Local Committee organized November 25, 1949.  - P* -  <b>REFERENCES:</b>  Bureau file 100-205249. Report of SA JACK WEST, San Juan, 10/6/49. New York letter to Bureau, 11/4/49.  <b>DETAILS:</b>  On May 6, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, arrived in New York City from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 5, 1949, and immediately departed for Washington, D. C., by plane. The Informant advised that CONCEPCION DE GRACIA was expected to contact representatives to  <i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/12/00 BY 60247 NLS EP/LSH</i>  <i>AS Arseno 4/22/50 PS.</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		100	4014 575
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau b7c 1 - Capt. [redacted] DIO, 3 N.D. 1 - Col. William Mayer, GSC, G-2, 1st Army 4 - San Juan (1-ONI, 1-G-2) (100-4014) 3 - New York <i>copies from [redacted] &amp; [redacted]</i> <i>2-2-50 [redacted]</i>		FBI - SAN JUAN FEB 2 1950 <i>Arseno [redacted]</i>	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

*1 copy destroyed  
6/5/58 [redacted]*

*C.R. - July 8 11/1/50*

NY 105-203

the Organization of American States to press the case for Puerto Rico's independence.

The newspaper, "El Diario de Nueva York," of May 6, 1949, commented on CONCEPCION DE GRACIA'S trip and stated DR. ENRIQUE COROMINAS, President of the Organization of American States, presided over the Conference on Dependent Territories of Havana, Cuba, and had recently sent a letter to DR. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA praising his "steadfast work on behalf of the freedom of his fatherland". COROMINAS added that the Organization of American States would study the case of Puerto Rico and would then submit it to the proper authorities.

b7D On May 6, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1, reported [REDACTED] that the Independence Party organization was adopting a cellular type of structure. [REDACTED] this was a security measure in the event that the Independence Party should be branded as subversive. However, an official mimeographed letter in Spanish, which was obtained by Confidential Informant T-1, stated that the purpose was to establish closer relations among members, particularly those who do not ordinarily attend meetings.

"El Diario de Nueva York" on May 26, 1949, contained an item to the effect that a meeting of the New York Committee of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico was to be held on May 27th at the Royal Restaurant, 163rd Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, New York.

"El Diario de Nueva York" of July 7, 1949, stated that MARCIANO SANTIAGO, President of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, and JUANITA AROCHO ROSADO, Vice-President, on behalf of that Association sent a telegram to Governor MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico, who was in Washington, D. C., at the time, expressing regret at his presence in the United States on the American National Holiday. The telegram also deplored the occasion of MUNOZ MARIN'S visit with the "leaders of the Government which interferes with our sovereignty and our life as a free people."

The Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico is a New York group affiliated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

"El Diario de Nueva York" of July 14, 1949, stated that LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, Mrs. MILAGROS G. DE GONZALEZ, JUAN VASQUEZ ORTEGA, JOSE GARCIA ESTANCES, VIRGILIO ALVAREZ, FRANCISCO D'NEILL, MARIO CANEVARO, RAFAEL LOPEZ CONDE and PABLO TORRES ELEZ, all members of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, picketed the Hotel Mayflower in Washington, D. C., where the



NY 105-203

Governor of Puerto Rico, MUNOZ MARIN, was a guest. They carried posters accusing MUNOZ MARIN of having sold the Independence of Puerto Rico for power under a colonial regime. According to "El Diario de Nueva York" some of the placards read as follows:

"Let us protest against MUNOZ MARIN, colonial Governor of Puerto Rico."

"There was a time when LUIS (Benedict Arnold) MUNOZ MARIN was in favor of independence for Puerto Rico."

"After coming into power, he sold out the cause of the independence of Puerto Rico."

"We are against colonialism, and we wish liberty and democracy everywhere, including Puerto Rico."

"The cause of the independence of Puerto Rico is also the cause of the people of the United States."

"Puerto Rico ought to be free de facto and de jure."

"El Diario de Nueva York" stated that PINNIEIRO attempted to see Governor MUNOZ MARIN before the picketing started but was informed that the Governor was very busy.

The picketing lasted for three hours. Before its termination at 1 P.M. a hand bill reading as follows was distributed by the demonstrators:

"It is with great regret, but with a deep sense of fulfilling our duty, that we picket in protest against this man, and that we denounce him before the people of the United States not only as a traitor to the aspirations of his country but as an apostate to the ideals of democracy and liberty."

b7D [REDACTED] Confidential Informant T-1, advised that Independence Party members in New York City were preparing to picket the Hotel Plaza, New York City, where MUNOZ MARIN was staying, [REDACTED] June 20, 1949. Subsequently, the Informant reported that this picketing was conducted by a few members of the Independence Party without any incident.

NY 105-203

By report dated August 18, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1, advised that the Independence Party was preparing an active campaign to raise funds for the acquisition of a building to be used as Party Headquarters in New York. The Informant learned that this campaign was to commence with a Benefit Dance to be held on September 24, 1949.

On September 8, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that considerable pressure was being exerted by VITO MARCANTONIO, American Labor Party Candidate for Mayor of New York City, to have the Independence Party take an official and active part in his Mayoralty election campaign. The Informant stated that MARCANTONIO allegedly made the threat that unless he received official support from the Independence Party he would come out for the recognition of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as the only leader in the movement for Puerto Rico's independence.

b7D On September 10, 1949, the foregoing Informant reported that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had informed his followers in New York that he had no alternative but to come out for VITO MARCANTONIO in the forthcoming election. The Informant learned [REDACTED] DE GRACIA stated that MARCANTONIO had sent one of his trusted associates to interview PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS who promised the support of members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, not as members of the Party but acting as private individuals.

The New York newspaper, "La Prensa," of September 17, 1949, contained a dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated September 16, 1949, reflecting that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA endorsed the candidacy of VITO MARCANTONIO and had urged Puerto Rican voters in New York to vote for him for mayor.

On October 24, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1, reported that he had learned that CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had been troublesome at the outset and had expressed unwillingness to campaign for MARCANTONIO. DE GRACIA allegedly preferred not to associate openly with the Communist Party which was giving its outspoken support to MARCANTONIO. According to the Informant, the claim has been made that the Communist Party had been helping the Independence Party financially.

By letter dated November 23, 1949, the San Juan Office advised that Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3, both of known reliability and both well acquainted with Communist activities in Puerto Rico, stated that they know of no instances when the Independence Party of Puerto Rico received Financial aid from the Communist Party of Puerto Rico or of New York City.

NY 105-203

The newspaper "La Prensa" of October 27, 1949, stated that CONCEPCION DE GRACIA arrived in New York City on October 26, 1949, and that he was met at La Guardia Airport by a delegation from the American Labor Party headed by VITO MARCANTONIO as well as by a delegation from the Local Branch of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico led by LORENZO PINEIRO.

"La Prensa" stated that in answer to questions by newspaper reporters CONCEPCION DE GRACIA asserted that he had come to New York to campaign openly for VITO MARCANTONIO, "because he is the best friend of Puerto Rico that we have in this country". CONCEPCION DE GRACIA stated that he had come on his own, that he was paying his own expenses, and that he would remain in New York until after the elections. He added that the support being given in the mayoralty campaign by Governor MUNOZ MARIN to Mayor William O'DWYER of New York City was the reason for his (DE GRACIA'S) making the trip to campaign for MARCANTONIO.

"El Diario de Nueva York" of November 5, 1949, announced that the Independence Party had scheduled a meeting to take place on November 6, 1949, at the Headquarters of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, 1529 Madison Avenue, New York City. The item stated that Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA would be present at this meeting and that matters of vital importance for the Independence of Puerto Rico and for the Party were to be discussed.

"El Diario de Nueva York" of November 14, 1949, stated that members of the New York Local Committee of the Independence Party held a meeting on November 13, 1949, in the Headquarters of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico. On this occasion JOSE E. GONZALEZ read a plan for the reorganization of the Independence Party in New York City. The item stated that the plan was unanimously approved and that a committee of nine persons was appointed to study it and to put its provisions into effect.

On November 13, 1949, Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, attended a meeting of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico at 1529 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Informant advised that several hundred individuals were present at this gathering which was held in the headquarters of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, and which at the same time serves as a residence for JULIO FLORES, President of the Association. The Informant advised that LORENZO PINEIRO, head of the New York Local Committee of the Independence Party, was Chairman of the meeting and stated that the Independence Party desired to raise \$3,000 for the establishment of a Central Headquarters in New York City, in addition to the offices being established in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Bronx, New York City.

Confidential Informant T-4 stated that JOSE E. GONZALEZ, Organization Secretary, spoke of a drive for 2,000 members whose monthly dues were expected to amount to \$1,000. JOSE GONZALEZ stated that the plan was to use \$500 in the New York City area each month for an Independence Party publication and for radio publicity. According to GONZALEZ it was hoped to meet immediate expenses through loans from individual members. The Informant reported that several persons present promised loans of \$100 and less.

Confidential Informant T-4 further stated that CONCEPCION DE GRACIA also spoke on this occasion. He remarked that lack of money had been chiefly responsible for the loss of the 1948 elections in Puerto Rico, since, among other things, radio broadcasts had to be suspended in the middle of the campaign. DE GRACIA accused the Popular Party of committing untold crimes and frauds. He then spoke against American Imperialism which had reduced Puerto Rico to the status of a colony. He blamed the United States for the bankrupt condition of the Island. He stated that the United States owned all ships and industrial enterprises in Puerto Rico and that if Independence was attained the United States would probably pull out with everything, leaving the Island destitute.

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA assured the gathering that the Independence Party was preparing to meet this challenge so that all Puerto Ricans might be able to return to the homeland they had to leave because of the miserable conditions prevailing at this time.

At the meeting, JOSE M. TEJADA of the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico, announced that on November 20, 1949, a dinner would be given in commemoration of the discovery of Puerto Rico and in honor of GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and other Puerto Ricans prominent in the Pro-Independence Movement, including Mrs. CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO and the student leaders JUAN MARI BRAS and JORGE LUIS LANDING.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that several hundred Puerto Ricans attended the celebration of the Anniversary of the Discovery of Puerto Rico at the Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City, November 20, 1949. DE GRACIA was the principal speaker. According to the Informant DE GRACIA'S speech was on the history and glory of Puerto Rico and sounded more educational than political. He declared that Puerto Rico would be free by 1952 and that this would be accomplished in a peaceful and orderly manner through the ballot.

NY 105-203

The Informant noted that the following individuals, formerly connected with the University of Puerto Rico, attended the meeting:

Mrs. CARMEN RIVERA DE ALVARADO, CARMEN GUZMAN, JOSE E. GONZALEZ, JUAN MARI BRAS and JOSE EMILIO GONZALEZ.

By report dated November 21, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1 who also attended the above meeting, reported that DE GRACIA dedicated only the last few minutes of his speech to the subject of Independence. He stated that in the last elections the Independence Party had neither the organization nor the money necessary to fight the political machinery of Governor MUNOZ MARIN.

On November 21, 1949, Confidential Informant T-4 advised that GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA had expressed the belief that the chances of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in 1950 were very good. He based this belief on the excellent reception that had been given to him by Puerto Ricans of all classes in New York. The Informant reported that DE GRACIA stated the Communist Party played no part in the campaign of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico for the freedom of the Island. DE GRACIA also maintained that neither MERCANTONIO nor the American Labor Party are Communists.

"La Prensa" of November 29, 1949, related that approximately 500 Puerto Ricans had gathered at a meeting in Brooklyn, New York, on November 25, 1949, at which time the Kings County Committee of the Independence Party was organized. CONCEPCION DE GRACIA addressed the meeting and stated that Puerto Rico is at present in the midst of an economic depression. He claimed that unemployment was rising; that production was not increasing in the Island; and that Federal grants and benefits to Veterans had diminished. DE GRACIA also asserted that imports continued to exceed exports by millions of dollars. The speaker declared that the United States Congress had ignored the petitions of the Colonial Government. According to DE GRACIA, the Congress had failed to extend Social Security to the Island; it had not approved rehabilitation of coffee plantations; appropriations for public education had not been renewed; and that no attention had been paid to the urgent demands of the sugar industry. DE GRACIA declared that these requests had been ignored "because of the lack of honor in the Colonial Government of Puerto Rico in presenting the case of Puerto Rico."

CONCEPCION DE GRACIA then discussed the difficulties being faced by the rum industry. He also made an analysis of the labor problem in Puerto Rico and declared that "the workers are faced with a future of hunger, misery and illness."



NY 105-203

"La Prensa" stated that the gathering agreed to organize the Independence Party Committee in Brooklyn officially and that JOSE RAMON MUNOZ was elected President.

b7D By report dated November 26, 1949, Confidential Informant T-1, advised that the Local or Borough Chapters of the Independence Party were being established throughout Greater New York and that a Chapter already existed in Brooklyn. The Informant learned that DE GRACIA felt that he had a moral obligation to help VITO MARCANTONIO in the electoral campaign since - in DE GRACIA'S opinion - MARCANTONIO is the only person who has advocated the Independence of Puerto Rico in the Congress of the United States. However, CONCEPCION DE GRACIA insisted that he would not permit infiltration in the Independence Party by Communists. The Informant also learned that DE GRACIA had remarked that in his opinion individuals like RAFAEL LOPEZ-ROSAS and CLEMENTE SOTO-VELEZ, Puerto Rican members of the Communist Party, are traitors to Puerto Rico and that they are working first and foremost for the Communist Party and placing the interests of Puerto Rico on a secondary plane. Confidential Informant T-1 learned that the Independence Party would continue the campaign to raise funds for the purpose of maintaining headquarters and offices in New York City, as well as for the 1950 political campaign in Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] the dance sponsored by the Association for the Independence of Puerto Rico at the St. Nicholas Arena in September, 1949, had netted \$4,000.

P E N D I N G

NY 105-203

LEADS

SAN JUAN

At San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Will follow and report the activities of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico and affiliated groups.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York.

Will follow and report the activities of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in New York City.

NY 105-203

INFORMANTS PAGE

The identity of the Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE dated at New York, New York, January 31, 1950, are as follows:

b2  
b7D

T-1	[REDACTED]	contacted by SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE.
T-2	[REDACTED]	Confidential Informant.
T-3	[REDACTED]	Confidential Informant.
T-4	[REDACTED]	contacted by SA FRANK R. LONGO.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 4-17-50

FROM : ROBERT J. AHSENS

SUBJECT: COMMEMORATION OF STUDENT STRIKE  
SECURITY MATTER  
100-4014ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/70 BY 60267 NLS RP/Lsh

An article in a local newspaper a few days ago reflected that there had been a meeting at the home of JOSE M. TEJADA, of students who had been expelled from the University following the student strike in 1948. A commemoration of the second anniversary of the strike was to be held.

On 4-14-50 the newspaper El Imparcial carried an article advising that on this same date during the evening a commemorative meeting of the second anniversary of the student strike of 1948 was to be held in Rio Piedras. It was to begin with a congregation at the Plaza, a parade to the Alcadia, and talks by the leaders. Permission had been obtained from the Mayor.

The report of the Insular Police on the picketing of the affairs involving the representatives of the Spanish training vessels, advised that one of the persons who participated was JOSE M. TEJADA, who stated to the group after activities had ended-"I will see you at the commemoration of the student strike 4-14-50."

By report dated 4-15-50, Sgt. [REDACTED] Internal Security b7c  
"brigade gave the following information:

At 8:45 P.M. 4-14-50, the meeting celebrating the second anniversary of the 1948 student strike began. Approximately 300 people attended.

The first speaker was JOSE M. TEJADA who among other things stated: That the meeting in the free air was being held so that the voice of the students would resound to the University with the abuses that had been perpetrated by that institution. He stated that the battle had been lost, the strike lost, but they were not beaten.

He attacked VICENTE GEIGEL POLANCO, and the "ector of the University JAIME BENITEZ, as they had halted their independentist sentiments and given up their most precious rights. He also said that the University would fail in its desire to create submissive men weak wills, if the students will persist on their pledge of creating a free University. Analyzing the failure of the student strike he stated it was caused only by the force used against it by the University and insular authorities, but there hadn't been sufficient desire in the conscience of the students.

He called on the students to weigh the value of a diploma against the price which must be paid stating, "before history and perpetuity. A man without a diploma will be worth more than a diploma without a man." He spoke of the coincidence of the date of the celebration of the University Cruzade, and of the celebration of the Independence of Spain, stating that this celebration (in Puerto Rico) was a message to the youth of Anti-Franco Spain, that is still fighting for the liberty of Spain.

not an FBI  
redactionFBI - SAN JUAN  
APR 18 1950

100-4014-576

He ended stating that the University was trying to "dispuertoricanise" the student body, and if this attitude continued to be tolerated all would be in peonage to the "House of Don Jaime."

The next speaker was the lawyer, FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS. He spoke for 35 minutes stating that he had been invited to talk and couldn't refuse. His first inclination had been to refuse as he believed his listeners would be students, but when he found they were to be ex-students he could refuse the honor. If it had been to students only he would have refused so the tyrants wouldn't have an opportunity of saying he was making political capital with the students, for those politicians who oppose me immediately would call one who talked to students a "Communist, Nationalist, etc., before that called them fascists."

He stated he carried the case of the University students to the courts because he thought they were acting in accord with law and order, and that the irreligious acts were committed against the students. The only thing which TEJADA, NORIEGA, REVERON did was to receive blows, which ended in their being jailed. We went to the courts of Rio Piedras to represent the students and encountered one of the most barbaric things of our history. There came to accuse the students, one of the highest officials of the Department of Justice, and the judge was one ~~appointed by the~~ whose appointment passed through the Attorney General's hands. They were sentenced to a fine of \$25. It was appealed and the District Court upheld the decision. Much to his surprise bond for appeal to the Supreme Court was refused, and he, VARGAS, had to obtain a writ of HABEAS CORPUS before the Supreme Court to free the students from jail. He called on the students to continue in their movement and criticized the happenings at the University. He stated it would please MUNOZ MARIN if he could purge from the Independentist and Nationalist parties all those who would in ~~the~~ whatever moment not be loyal to the parties.

JUAN ORTIZ JIMENEZ read a message sent by the expelled students outside Puerto Rico, saying that same was signed by JUAN NORIEGA MALDONADO, JULIO CESAR LOPEZ, JOSE VAZQUEZ GUEVARA, Caracas, Venezuela; JUAN MARI BRAS, JORGE LANDING, District of Columbia; JULIO FLORES, CANDIDA ROSA GUZMAN and ENRIQUE NOGUERAS, New York City.

Among those present who were identified were:

CARMEN ROSA VIDAL, expelled student  
 RITA LANDING, "  
 MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS, Professor, central High School, Santurce.  
 RUTH REYNOLDS  
 ISAIAS CHAPERO, Barrio Caimito, a nationalist  
 FERNANDO FUENTES FIGUEROA, a nationalist Communist  
 JUAN ORTIZ JIMENEZ  
 JUAN SAEZ CORALES and wife, Communists  
 MANUEL ARROYO ZEPPEFELDT, Communist.

Photographs were taken of the meeting, by the Internal Security Squad.

There is a picture in the newspaper EL DIARIO, of 4-17-50 showing the group of students parading. TEJADA and CARMEN ROSA VIDAL can be recognized. There is also an article discussing the speech of HERNANDEZ VARGAS.



Director, FBI

4-27-50

SAC, San Juan

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑO  
aka PIP, (Independence Party of Puerto Rico)  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The first official Pro-Independence Congress, a non-partisan entity, was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 15, 1943. The only and fundamental declared purpose of this organization was to obtain independence for Puerto Rico by all legal and peaceful means.

The Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño, hereinafter referred to as the PIP, was organized on October 20, 1946 and formally registered with the Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico as a political party in 1948. The PIP was made up of former members of the Pro-Independence Congress who advocated passage of the Tydings Bill which would immediately declare Puerto Rico independent. The Pro-Independence Congress on the other hand favored as its first step towards independence a plebiscite for the people of Puerto Rico so that they could determinatively vote as to which political status they desired for the Island.

According to Mr. WILLIAM M. AMY, Secretary, Insular Board of Elections, Mrs. HAYDÉE SAN MIGUEL, Office of the Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, Mr. JAIME ANNEXY, Commission Merchant, who was formerly head of the Civilian Defense in San Juan, and Colonel ENRIQUE ORHETA, U. S. Army, retired, formerly Chief of Insular Police, the platform of the PIP has always been to obtain independence for Puerto Rico by legal and peaceful means. All of these individuals state that there are many people belonging to this political party who are loyal to the United States but hold to Puerto Rican independence as an ideal while there are others belonging to this party who bear hatred to the United States and seek independence for that reason.

The following information is contained in the San Juan files concerning the two principal leaders of the PIP.

The President of the PIP is GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA. He is a United States citizen, born in Vega Alta, Puerto Rico, September 29, 1909, and is a mulatto. He possesses an LLB degree from the University of Puerto Rico. As a student, he was a delegate to the National Youth Congress in New York. He departed from Puerto Rico in 1939 for the United States and resided in Washington, D. C., and New York City. While there he acted as legal advisor of the Pro-Independence Congress in Washington, D. C., and was a leader of the Pro-Independence Congress organization in New York City. He has been a member of and speaker for various organizations alleged to be dominated by the Communist Party. Among these were the Washington Bookshop

ACS:GEH

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cc 100-4014

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/20 BY 60267 NDS/KPL/m

RS [signature]  
4/29/50

100-4014-577



Memo to the Director

4-27-50

Re: Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño  
LGE

Association, the National Scottsboro Committee of Action, and the Capital City Forum. In 1936 and 1937, he was a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and was one of the attorneys who defended PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS when he was tried for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by armed rebellion. He was subsequently ousted from the Nationalist Party because of his moderate views, being dismissed as attorney for ALBIZU-CAMPOS in 1939.

Dr. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI-ABREU, the first candidate of the PIP, for the office of Governor of Puerto Rico in 1948, is a United States citizen. He was born January 29, 1876, Hatillo, Puerto Rico, and is a medical doctor. He was formerly a member of the Union Party of Puerto Rico, and has reportedly always favored independence for Puerto Rico. He later became a member of the Popular Democratic Party and in the November, 1944, elections was elected to the Insular Senate. Subsequently, at the request of LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN, he was nominated to the House of Representatives and named Speaker. He was the acting head of the Popular Democratic Party in the absence of MUÑOZ MARIN. Later friction between VICENTE GELICEL POLANCO, the present Attorney General of Puerto Rico, who was formerly a leader in the Pro-Independence Congress, and SUSONI, brought about a split between SUSONI and MUÑOZ MARIN, and when it became apparent that SUSONI would not again be a candidate for any political office on the ticket of the Popular Democratic Party, he resigned from the Insular Legislature to accept the candidacy of Governor for the PIP. SUSONI is not known ever to have participated in any Nationalist Party activities.

The above is submitted for record purposes because of occasional reference in LGE matters to the PIP.

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE 5/16/50

SUBJECT *Partido Independiente de Puerto Rico* to *Puerto Rico*

ALIASES Independent Party of PC

ADDRESS

DATE &amp; PLACE OF BIRTH

Exact Spelling

## All References

### Subversive References

     Main File

Restricted to Locality of

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DATE 5/12/00 BY 60347 NLS/BR/LK

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

FILE &amp; SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

100-4014 \* ✓

100-20-994,992 ✓

9836 1005 ✓

52 ✓

100-4014A - 9/22/45

100-4014-245-5517

100-4014-290 1259

100-3-1165 1545 ✓

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Searched by

Clerk

Agent

**Squad**

References Reviewed by

100-4014

JTS:0231

PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PUERTORRUEÑO aka  
PIP, (Independentist Party of Puerto Rico)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X  
San Juan File 100-4014  
Bureau File 100-205249

INSPECTOR NAUGHTEN:

This is a pending file, San Juan origin, assigned to Special Agent ROBERT J. MILES.

The report of former AGAC JACK WEST dated October 6, 1949 placing this case in a pending inactive status, is the last report submitted by the San Juan Office.

SA 44975:

This case was assigned to writer on March 21, 1960, with other security cases. As most all of these cases demanded attention and in the opinion of the writer were of higher priority, they were handled first. SAC has requested the writer to prepare a report prior to departure on transfer, and writer has promised to do so. This report is presently under preparation and will be dictated in the near future.

240 032703:

Instructions were previously given to prepare a report in this case. The delinquency will be removed within ten days.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/12/20 BY 60267

## Administrative

Inspection Report  
San Juan Office  
Inspector Knighton  
June 8, 1950

Wrens

100-4014-578